THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

VOL. V. NO. 67 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,050	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and it Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150° Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn 125° Rs. 7-2-0 per case.

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser's
Hornby Road, BOMBAY

DARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbi
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daresslam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bak, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—Mauritius Commercial Bak.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rate of interest to be ascertained on application

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,00 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Basrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Crédit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposite are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM, SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

10, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—

Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
118, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR
RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street.
ICE CREAM AND FALOODA SPECIALISTS.
A Trial is Solicited.

The rendezvous of the elite of
BOMBAY
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

"KRISHNA BHUVAN,"
Mahableshwar
BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS
Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75,
For particulars apply to:
THE PROPRIETOR.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO 2, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ORNAMENTS
Suit No. 1338, 1912.

Nagindas Bhagwandas ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bachoo Harkisondas and others ... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver of the Bombay properties, appointed by the Order of the High Court, dated the 16th day of October, 1912, in Suit No. 128 of 1901, Appeal No. 2 of 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 26th and Tuesday the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in pursuance of the Order made by the High Court, in Suit No. 1336 of 1912, very valuable ornaments consisting of diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl necklace, bangles, ravifuls, kadas, nose rings, ear-studs, rings, etc., belong to the joint family estate of the plaintiff and the 1st defendant.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m.

Also by order of the Executors of the late Mr. Cawasji Pallonji Khatao.

4 very valuable large diamond rings.
1 very valuable diamond and ruby ring.
2 gold watches.
1 gold waist watch.
3 diamond buttons and one diamond collar button.

The ornaments will be kept on view in our show rooms from 11-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.), for three clear days before the sale.

As regards the particulars of the ornaments and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Receiver at No. 7, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 30th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large side-board and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Dr. S. S. Coleman, Manager of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, AT SOPARIBAUGH AND LALBAUGH, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 17th April next, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, the following plots for a term of 999 years.

The letting will take place on Plot No. 14, Lalbaugh Estate.

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable corner site known as Plot No. 14, Lalbaugh Estate, containing about 724 square yards, situate at the Junction of Soparibaugh with Jeejeebhoy Lane having a frontage of over 170 feet.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 13, having a frontage of 75 feet 6 inches, to Soparibaugh Road, containing about 631 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A very valuable corner site known as Plot No. 1, Soparibaugh Estate, occupying a commanding position at the Junction of five roads, containing 1,197 square yards, and having frontages of about 192 feet.

Plans, agreements and building rules may be seen at the Office of the Board's Land Manager or of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL NEAR THE GOODS YARD AT CHINCHPOGLI ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, AND OPPOSITE THE CHINCHPOGLI FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dapartam and Lalji attorneys for the 1st mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Lalji Morarji and others and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by Indentures of Mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 28th day of September, 1909, and 29th day of October, 1914, and made between Lalji Morarji and others of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1917, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tanement or dwelling house and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,900 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736 New Nos. A/3164, 1/12730, 1/13598, A/1314, and New Survey Nos. 1/3609, 3/3609, 2A/3609, 1A/3609, and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7608, (1) 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7627, (1) 7650, and Street Nos. (1) 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, (1) 348, to 370, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the Parel Road on the South by public passage and on the North by the property of Jadavjee Thobhan and which said premises are now and have been in the occupation of mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Mortgagees attorneys Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji at their office in No. 121 Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

Provisions, crackers, bath bricks, glassware, medicines, mineral waters, rubber-goods, biscuits, cakes, matches, salicylic acid, buttons, wines and spirits, show cards, enamelware, cotton hosiery, earthenware, shoes and boots, tea, samples of brushes, insulators, cotton piece goods, card boards, red lead, fire clay, cement, coal pitch iron sulphate, tar, rectified spirit, bolts and nuts, sugar, moong, copra, paint, loose planks, deck chairs, empty drums, casks, cases, kegs, quantity of loose tobacco and marble tiles, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .....Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country .....Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc. etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Sopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MAHABALESHWAR:—TWO M A I MOTOR SERVICES run twice daily and also MOTOR LORRIES for servants and luggage from Wathar. Reserved cars can be had from Poona direct. For cars or seats from Wathar write to Mahabaleshwar Office and for cars from Poona. Write to
FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co.,
POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 4 Medows Street, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 Exams, at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June for particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 878

VACANT SITUATIONS.

WANTED—Experienced SALESMAN for hosiery and sundries by an Import Office. Those able to correspond preferred. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7436

WANTED—GENERAL ASSISTANT, CHRISTIAN, who can write legibly and have good address need only apply personally to the GENERAL MANAGER, Diamond Jubilee Washing Co., Hamum Street, Fort, Bombay. 7421

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST on a salary of Rs. 50 per month. Applicants should see the undersigned personally during office hours.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
7404 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

WANTED.—A DOCTOR L. M. & S. for Mangrol Shrimali Vanick Dispensary (Mangrol Kathiawar). Salary Rs. 60. Apply sharp to the Honorary Secretaries, 57, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 7419

WANTED.—An able CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. He must have experience of canvassing business allround. Any one knowing typewriting will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 7(?)

WANTED—At once for A. V. School, Idar, a GRADUATE and TWO MATRICS. Starting pay Rs. 50 (good reference Rs. 55) and Rs. 20 respectively. Knowledge of Sanskrit, and Gujarati essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—
THE EDUCATION OFFICER,
7429 Himatnagar, B.B. & C.I. Ry.

CLERKS—Required immediately in Recruiting Office Kirkee.
One ACCOUNTS CLERK Pay Rs. 60.
One TYPIST Fast and accurate Pay Rs. 50.
None need apply who have not at least two years experience. Apply:—RECRUITING OFFICER, KIRKEE. 7407

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the
SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7173 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, B. B. & C. I. suburbs. Apply with particulars to B. J. MACKENJI, 251, Hornby Road. 7418

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE RED CROSS matinee organised by the SALLE FRANCAISE will take place at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on MONDAY, 26th March, at 5 p.m.
A detailed announcement will be published shortly.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One STUDEBAKER CAR in excellent running order. Apply to FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, c/o Ralli Brothers. 7442

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

TO BE LET

TO LET IN MATHERAN—A fine airy storeyed BUNGALOW, well furnished, one of the best in Matheran. Apply for rent and particulars to Mr. GIDWANI, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. 7443

OFFERS are invited for letting (15) shops from 1st April, 1917, and stables from 1st May, 1917, in Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, near Princess Buildings, J. J. Hospital. Apply to the TRUSTEES of the HAJI ZENAL ABEDIN SHIRAZI TRUST, in No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. 7441

TO LET—LONAVLA, "BAROMETER VIEW," "A", "B" and "C" bungalows completely furnished. Rent Rs. 125 per month each. Apply PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY, Daruwala Building, Balaram Street. 7375

TO LET—"SPRING VILLA" at Lonavla with 1 big verandah, 1 hall, 1 dining room and 4 bed rooms and bathroom, healthy locality, beautifully situated about five minutes' walk from the station. Apply Box No. 636, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7306

TO BE LET.—FOR vegetarians only first and second floors in Cutch Castle (formerly known as Dani Building) just opp. to Sandhurst bridge. Free light and ventilation, complete with electric lights and fans and lift. Refer.
SHOORJI VALLABHDASS & CO.,
Vadgadi.
Telephone No. 1970. 7374

PUBLIC NOTICES

WOMEN'S WAR LOAN.

PRESIDENT—H. E. THE LADY WILLINGDON C. I.

THE OFFICE of the WOMEN'S WAR LOAN will OPEN at the Women's Branch, Mayo Road at 10-30 a.m. on MONDAY, the 19th instant, when subscriptions to the War Loan will be received.
J. E. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary.

TO BE LET.

ON LONG LEASE.

IMPORTANT TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS, FURNITURE MAKERS, JEWELLERS, TRADERS, MERCHANTS, SHOPKEEPERS, CLUBS, Etc., Etc.

A new building consisting of a ground and one upper-floor is shortly to be erected on an expensive plot of ground next to Automobile Co., on Queen's Road.
The ground floor can be constructed as a show room and workshop and the upper floor will be suitable for business as well as for residence or clubs.
The building will be erected to suit the requirement of the lessees.
Apply for particulars to:—
K. D. SANGA, L.C.E,
Architect,
21, Churchgate Street,
Fort.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a 3rd dividend on Preference shares at 7 per cent. from 1st July, 1916, to 31st December, 1916, (less Income Tax) and 1st (final) dividend on ordinary shares at Rs. 9 per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1916 and a 1st dividend on Deferred shares at Rs. 46-13-9 per share for the year ending 31st December, 1916, was declared at the fifth General Meeting. The dividend will be made payable at the Company's Office at Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 19th instant between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. except on Saturdays and Holidays.
Bombay, 7th March, 1917.
By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
7364 Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

600 EMPTY IRON BARRELS of CEMENT of British Manufacture, (300 at the New Small Causes' Court Work, Carnac Road, and 300 at the New Custom House Work, Ballard Pier). Intending purchasers should apply to the undersigned, before the 25th of March, 1917, stating the rate per barrel, they are willing to offer.
S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Executive Engineer,
Architectural District.
Public Works Building,
Bombay, 16th March, 1917. 7438

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Sons Ltd, have been appointed the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company in the place of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. and they will henceforth carry on the business of the Company.
For the Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS Ltd.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th March, 1917.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REVISED SCALE of RATES to be charged at the Docks framed under Sections 43, 43 (a) and 43 (b) of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended and sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 221, dated 9th February, 1917, published in the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 15th February, 1917, and 8th March, 1917, will come into force from *1st April*, 1917.
The temporary Surtax on Docks charges will only be levied after this date as follows:—
(a) 25 per cent. Surtax on Wharfage Rates on West Coast Cargoes under Section II.
(b) 25 per cent. Surtax on Dry Docks Dues under Section XI.
Applications to the undersigned for copies of the Revised Scale of Rates are invited.
J. A. CHERRY,
Manager.
Fort Street, Bombay,
16th March, 1917. 7439

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1917, for works in Storm Water Drains in Waudby Road and Napier Road.
2. Plans may be seen and Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. Tenders must be delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office. All Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.
5. The rates must be carefully entered and no variation or alteration in the rates will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the Tenders are opened.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 17th March, 1917. 7440

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 7422

PUBLIC NOTICE,

UCTION SALE of standing Moina trees (used for Railway slippers) will be held at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, 26th March, 1917. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.
(Sd.) MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Divan, Baria State.
Hazur Office.
Devgad Baria.
Dated 12th March, 1917. 7382

NOTICE.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on 12th March, 1917, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, was sanctioned being payable on or after THURSDAY the 22nd March, 1917, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on 4th March, 1917.
Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office at No. 2, Lampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1917. 7392

LEGAL NOTICES

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 748 of 1916. O.S.

THE BANK of BARODA, Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) MAMOOBAI, widow of BHIMJI LANJI; (2) LAXMIDAS BHIMJI and (3) NANJI BHANJI ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1916, and the Consent Chamber order dated the 8th day of Februar, 1917, the following immoveable properti will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises, on the days following that is to say the property described under Lot No. I on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. II on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No III on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. IV on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March 1917 at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in the undementioned four properties:—viz:
LOT No. 1.—All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground respectively situate on Western side of Duncan Road and on the Nrthern side of Doorgadevi Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Fort containing by admeasurement 646 8/9 sqare yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2337 New No. 3357 Old Survey No. 15 and New Survey No. 565; together with the messuages or tenements respectively standing thereon assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7445 and 7889 Doorgadevi Street No. 79, 80 to 86 Duncan Road Street Nos. 286, 288 and 290 and which said land and premises are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Samuel bin Beaz Mahomed on or towards the South by the said Doorgadevi Street on or towards the East by the said Duncan Road and on or towards the West by the property of Memon Cosman Chauroney and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Jetha Ludhani and are now in the possession of the tenants of Mamoobai widow of Bhimji Bhanji.
LOT NO. II.—All those two pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground with the bungalow out-houses and stables standing thereon situate at Tardeo outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay now containing by admeasurement 2166 square yards or thereabouts respectively but shown in the Collector's records as admeasuring together 6429 8/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 326, 328, 328 and 528 and New Nos. 13846 and 14040 Old Survey Nos. 117, 109 and 110 and New Survey No. 7021 assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward D No 3734 (1) and (2) 3735, 3736, 3737 (1, 2 and 9) 3735 (1) and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3A, 3B, 107 109, 109A, 113-117 and bounded on the East and North by the property of Vithoba Ramji and Ramchander Manekji on the West by the Public Road and on the South by the property of Wasudeo Ramchander and all which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the first defendant Mamoobai.
LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of ground containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 510 New No. 6162 Old Survey No. 899 and New Survey No. 2257 together with the tenement or messuage dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos 1597 Street Nos. 18, 20 all which premises are situate at Vadachi Gadi in Samuel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West partly by the property of Bai Jeevanbai widow of Karamchand Soonderji and partly by the property of Kasserbai wife of Dewji Soonderjee and on the South partly by Bhandaree Street and partly by the house of Memon Ebrahim Jawall and on or towards the North by ... and which said premises were and are in the possession of the tenants of the said Mamoobai widow of Bhimji Bhanji.
LOT NO. IV.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 293 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 717 New No. 6433 Old Survey No. 5910 and New Survey No. 2581 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward 1552, 1353 Street Nos. 106, 108 and 108A all which premises are situate at Kazi Syed Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West by the passage for halalkhore partly belonging to Dada Israel and partly belonging to the said premises on or towards the North by the house of Dhunji Ebji and on or towards the South by the house of Poonjiaji Cawasjee which said premises were and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mamoobai widow of Bhimjee Bhanjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Little and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at the Old Secretariat, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinshaw and Company, Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 15th day of February, 1917.
H. H. WADIA,
7283 Commissioner

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM
S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56 Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 453 of 1916.
DAMODAR ANANDJI, a firm ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
DHIRAJLAL BHIMBHAI and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 26th day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and of the defendants abovenamed in all those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate lying and being in the suburbs of Dumas in Sachin State, bearing Survey Nos. 231, 232, 233, 246, 272 and 174 and admeasuring in all sixteen acres and four gunthas together with the bungalows, buildings, houses and outhouses standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On or towards the South partly by the property of Dahya Runchord, partly by the property of Bania Laywalla and beyond that by the property of Bhimji Jairaj and partly by a gully and beyond by the said property of the said Bhimji Jairaj, on or towards the East partly by the property of Lalla Dulabh and partly by the property of Bhaka Pema, on or towards the North partly by the property of Nathubhai Dulabhbhai Tapodhan, partly by the said property of Bhaka Pema and partly by the property of Vala Patil and on or towards the West by a public road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 10th day of February, 1917.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
7274

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE NEWLY BUILT LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD (NEAR THE GOODS YARD AT CHINCHPOWKLI, OF THE G. I. P. RLY. AND OPPOSITE CHINCHPOWKLI FIRE BRIGADE.)
On MONDAY the 19th March at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will by order of and under instructions from Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for the owners sell by public auction on the premises the very valuable newly built landed property at the junction of two Bases roads and accruing very good rent and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder:—
All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5328 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736 New Nos. 1/3164 and 1/12730, 1/13598 and 1/1314 and New Survey Nos. 1/3609, 3A/3609 and 2A/3609 1A/3609 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7608(1), 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7627(1) 7650 and Street Nos (1), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15(1) 246 to 370 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Parel Road, on or towards the West partly by the stable yard and partly by public passage, on or towards the South by the public passage and on or towards the North by the property of Jadowji Thobhvaon
For further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the owners herein at their offices at 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.
Note.—The above property will be sold under guarantee of Marketable Title.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry., Company, and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 30th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seed, bags of jawar, bags of wheat bags of ground nut seeds, bags of linseed, bags of rice, bags of rapeseed, bags of castor-seed, bags of gram, bags of moha flowers, bags of tilly bags of betelnuts, bags of barley, bags of masur, bags of oorid, bags of toor dall, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of hark, bundles of cotton, bundles of hemp loose, bundles of jogri, bundles of wooden pipes, empty gas cylinder, empty w. casks, bags of salt, bags of dry chillies, bundles of oodbatte, iron bars flat loose, iron loose pipes, iron cot body, iron rail, bundles of iron articles, large number of bags of sweepings, etc., etc.
Re: Badura to Wadi Bunder Invoice 128 RR. 157/80 of 4-9-16 1 case bolts and nuts.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 198 CASKS ALUM.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction at the Princes Docks by order of Messrs. Abdulla Allarakhdia & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor concerned.
EX. S. S. "BOMBAY MARU."
75 casks each 3 cwt alum.
EX. S. S. "SIAM MARU."
123 casks each 3 cwt alum.
A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale. Balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days of the sale.

AUCTION SALE 251 BAGS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will by order of Messrs. Popatlal Manekla sell by Public Auction at their shop at the Khand Bazar on account and at the risk of Messrs. Meghji Parmanand.
B MBK—251 bags white Java sugar.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

ON VIEW.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

A rare opportunity of rich gentlemen to secure high class and very rich household furniture, guaranteed real old chinaware collected with great difficulty by Mr. Vernon, English made drawing room, rich silk tapestry lined set (inlaid), sweet toned cottage piano, English brass bedstead, large blackwood carved looking glass with 2 elephants, English silver-mounted Hallmarked tea and coffee sets, fruit knives, rich electro plated wares by Elkington and Barton, rich English glassware, crockeryware, etc., etc.
Under instructions from C. Vernon, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 24th day of March, 1917, at 2 p.m., (S. T.) sharp at the Wellington House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable rich handsome artistic high class household furniture consisting of large telescopic dining table, handsome dining chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, English-made drawing room rich pattern handsome spring cushioned inlaid suite lined with rich silk tapestry, drawing centre table, teakwood single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers clothes and gown, hanging presses, ward robes, side boards with mirror back, handsome teakwood and blackwood corner stands, teapoys, hat stands, marble top tables, dressing and writing tables, carved chiffoniers, jardiniers, palm-stands, selected artistic Japanese cabinets, wall brackets, large blackwood carved, looking glass with 2 elephants, hassock, carved easels, blackwood carved chairs, book case, large teakwood screen, English brass bedstead, sweet toned cottage piano, rich brass hall standing lamps, table lamps, books, novels, toilet sets, wooden bath tub, wash hand tables, large collection of very old chinaware, collected with great difficulty, very rare and old pieces of satsumaware, large china dishes, wall plates and jars, rich paintings, artistic pictures, photo frames, china flower stands, rich ornaments, glass bead door chicks, bronze figures, flower pots, rich Persian carpets, English silver-mounted Hall marked tea and coffee sets, fruit knives, electro plated wares by Elkington and Barton, ice box, rich English glassware, crockery ware, etc., etc.
The property of C. Vernon Esq., Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
N. B.—The intending collectors of the abovenamed pieces are earnestly requested to view the said pieces as they are of very rare and choice selection.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
OWING TO THE PHENOMINAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW ARTISTS
Who arrived under engagement to
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
THE SEASON WILL BE EXTENDED TILL MONDAY NEXT MARCH 26th.
TO-DAY.
AT
5-30 AND 9-30.
MAMMOTH PROGRAMME.
Including
The beautiful.
ADELE
ADELE
ADELE
The Graceful Gymnast
In her Daring and Thrilling Aerial Act,
Holding the audience spellbound from start to finish.
In conjunction with
ADELE
OTHER NEW ARTISTES
At every performance.
WEDNESDAY NEXT
GRAND SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8 Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Rs. 1, and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.
BOX PLANS OPEN AT ROSE & CO.
CHILDREN HALF PRICES TO THE 5.30 PERFORMANCES.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.
This week
A SERIO-COMIC SENSATIONAL DRAMA
in 3 acts
"THE DARK DOINGS OF -WHITE HAND"
A subject abounding with extraordinary devices and most miraculous situations, interwoven with a wave of gaiety and skill by a critical sense of horror, sensation and humour.
2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45 and 8-15 p. m.
N. B.—Booklet sent free to any address upon request.

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AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINEMA
BOMBAY'S PICTURE THEATRE PAR EXCELLENCE.

To-day at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME!

BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS

Scenes around the British Headquarters--GENERAL CADARNO, the Famous Italian General, visits SIR DOUGLAS HAIG and studies the British method of Warfare. A picture of immense interest.

A Delightful Pathe Drama.
"AN ARTIST'S DAUGHTER."
Brimming over with sparkling Humour and Pathos.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY.

'His Trysting Places." Chaplin the fickle one. Chaplin the World's greatest Screen Comedian at his best.

Every Evening **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** at 6-30 p.m

A COMPLETE PICTURE PROGRAMME.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S LATEST COMEDY
" Take My Picture " Take My Picture " " Take My Picture "

A Fine Pathe Drama Beautifully Coloured
"THE HEIR OF LEGARDIER" A Stirring and Exciting Photo Play in 5 acts.

ELDORADO!! ELDORADO!!
Italian Cinematograph
LAMINGTON ROAD.

2 minutes walk from Grant Road, Faras Road, Tardeo Tram junctions and Grant Road Ry. Station.

TO-NIGHT **TO-NIGHT**

3rd & 4th Episodes of the Greatest Serial
45,000 feet
THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY

Don't miss this week
GRAND PROGRAMME
it is seldom you get a good treat in Bombay.

THE ELDORADO CINEMA

Gives you your money's worth—everything always TIP-TOP.
Best European Management!
Best Lights and Pictures!
Best Theatre in Bombay!
Best Treatment to our Patrons!

Come and see once more real life size Pictures. It is quite a long time you have seen the last
LIFE SIZE PICTURES AT THE WELL-KNOWN TENT.

Time : 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY MATINEE at 5 p.m.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Prices.
To all classes—Prices : Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.

OLYMPIA SHOWS
THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
CHARLES DE LARUE CRIME INVESTIGATOR
20,000 Feet long Serial.
"THE VAMPIRES"
"THE VAMPIRES"
Second Part Known as
"DIAMOND CUTS DIAMOND"
Wherein venturesome and reckless De Larue invites disaster.
Further Series of
"THE GRIP OF EVIL"
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone No. 1266.

AMUSEMENTS.

—— MATINEE ——
IN AID OF
The French Red Cross.
On Monday, 26th March, at 5 p.m.
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF
Monsieur H. MARTIN, CONSUL for FRANCE.

PROGRAMME.

Lucky Bag.	Farce in French.
Concert of European and Indian Music.	Red Cross Poem and Tableau.

Monsieur PAUL NIGINSKY, artiste from the Petrograd Art Ballet School, has kindly promised to favour the matinee with some RUSSIAN NOBLES' DANCES.

The PRICE of the Tickets for the Matinee including the Lucky Bag is Rs. 2.

The Plan of the Theatre can be seen and **SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE** by members of the Salle Francaise and by **holders of more than ONE** ticket every day from **MONDAY** the 19th, btween 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. at the **SALLE FRANCAISE**, 1st floor, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

The Sofas and the first three rows of Orchestra Stalls will be reserved for **five tickets for each seat.**

The rest of the Orchestra and the first four rows of the Dress Circle can be reserved for **two tickets for each seat.**

In the Gallery, one ticket entitles the holder to two seats.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY at the TOWN HALL, at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 13th March till 27th March (including Sundays).
ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
9-30 To-night 9-30.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
in the popular London Revue
"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"
Title Role : MISS ALICE MAY.
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"BOMBAY TO LONDON IN FIVE DAYS"
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LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU
at the
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
at 6 p.m. on Friday, 23rd March
in the presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.

Proceeds will be handed to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

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NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
BY SPECIAL REQUEST FOR ONE WEEK.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
8,000 Feet. 7 Reels.
The Film Masterpiece of the World.
Featuring Miss ANNETTE KELLERMANN called " THE PERFECT WOMAN "
THRICE NIGHTLY :—7, 9, 11 (S. T.)
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOWS, WED. AT 5-15.
USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
GAIETY THEATRE.
EDWARDES AT 10 p. m.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
THE WHAT NOTS
a combination of
MAGIC, MIRTH, MUSIC & ENTERTAINMENT.
RENVILLE ROBERTY
in new parlour magic.
MISS IRENE BERYL
in delightful songs and dainty dances.
SEE THE FAMOUS
SERPENTINE DANCE.
CHARLIE
The Whistling Coon.
THE WARLEYS
in their celebrated
FASCINATION WALTZ
and the comique sketch
MINSTREL—DRAMA.
MISS MONA
the chorus favourite.
Above VARIETIES are intercepted by a
BRILLIANT CINEMA DRAMA
"THE GODS OF THE MILLS."
Also comedy, etc.

SPECIALLY FOR THE PARSEE HOLIDAY ON WEDNESDAY EVENING
THE
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
WILL PERFORM AT
BOMBAY THEATRE
Grant Road,
on Wednesday 21st March 1917
AT 3 P.M. (S. T.) SHARP
(The Masterplay in Sangit)
MRICHHAKATIKA
Acts 1 to 7.
Rates of Admission Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1 & 8 As.
The Tickets can be had at Mandalis' Residence, Tijoriwala's Bunglow, Grant Road, near Gokhale's Hotel on any day.
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Liverpool, Mar. 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	400
" " Sales of East Indian	
" " Imports	1,000
Mid. Americans	12.15
Egyptian F. G. F.	23.35
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May. 17.77 / July. 17.62 / May. 17.24 / July. 17.13
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 15th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
March	11.76 — 3
March-April	11.68
April-May	11.62 — 1
May-June	11.58
June-July	11.50
July-Aug	11.43 — 2
Aug.-Sept.	11.26 — 6
Sept.-Oct.	11.10 — 9
Oct.-Nov.	10.97 — 21
Nov.-Dec.	10.87 — 13
Dec.-Jan.	10.84 — 3
Jan.-Feb.	10.81 — 13
Feb.-Mar.	10.80 — 14
March-April	10.79

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 15th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May / July / Nov.	Mutilated.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool March 15th.

M. G Bengal Good	9.27
" " Fully Good	9.37
" Fine	9.70
" No 1 Oomra Good	9.97
" " " Fully Good	10.15
" " " Fine	10.40
" Broach Good	11.19
" " Fully Good	11.47
" Fine	11.55
" Scinde Good	9.12
" " Fully Good	9.30
" " Fine	9.55

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 17.

The disturbed conditions in north India yesterday is causing local snowfall in Kashmir, local rain in Assam, while few falls occurred in the Malabar and extreme south of Burma. The chief falls are:—Victoria Point two inches, Sonamarg one and a half, Cochin one. Another depression is passing through Persia.

Forecast:—Decrease of snow in Kashmir and slight extension of rain into Bihar and Bengal.

SIMLA, March 18.

The disturbed conditions in North India have given few light falls of rain in Bengal and Assam and are disappearing. Thundershowers have again occurred on the south coast of Burma. The depression in Persia yesterday now lies over North West Frontier Province.

Forecast:—An appearance of rain in the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir with a decrease on the South Burma Coast.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th March, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in lower Sind; night temperature is below normal in upper Sind and at Jodhpur and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Cochin reports 1.91 in. of rain during a thunderstorm; elsewhere weather has been dry. Conditions have become settled in north-west India.

Some thunderstorms may occur in Malabar.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat.	17	m 4	26	24	5	17	m 10	59	18 0
		6	24a	25	2		5	15a	17 0
Sun.	18	m 5	58	24	1	18	m 1	11	21 7
		7	58a	25	9		0	37a	18 1
Mon.	19	m 7	43	24	7	19	m 2	22	20 4
		9	2a	26	10		2	2a	17 7
Tues.	20	m 9	2	25	11	20	m 3	15	18 10
		9	50a	27	10		3	6a	16 11
Wed	21	m 9	59	27	3	21	m 3	58	17 3
		10	29a	28	8		4	0a	16 4
Thur	22	m 10	47	28	6	22	m 4	37	15 10
		11	6a	29	2		4	46a	16 0
Fri.	23	m 11	33	29	5	23	m 5	12	14 10
		11	42a	29	4		5	29a	16 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 17 (Saturday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 49m.
" 18 (Sunday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 49m.
" 19 (Monday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 49m.
" 20 (Tuesday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 50m.
" 21 (Wednesday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 50m.
" 22 (Thursday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 50m.
" 23 (Friday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 50m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	9h. 35.0m.	a.m.
First Quarter	" "	30th	4h. 6.4m.	p.m
Full Moon	" April	7th	7h. 18.8m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	15th	1h. 42.0m.	a.m.

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A powerful NERVE TONIC.
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Rs. 1-4-0 per bottle.

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These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men, women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price.—1 rupee.)

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 10th of Meher, 1283.
Mahomedan: 24th of Jamadiulawal, 1335.
Hindu: 11th Vad of Fagan, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 45m.; Sunset: 6h. 49m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Hockey—Aga Khan Tournament:—First Round: R. G. A. (Colaba) v. Parsi Hockey Association.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Lady Willingdon presides at a meeting of the Lady Willingdon scheme at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 5-30 p.m.

Jubilee Celebration of Prarthana Samaj.

TUESDAY, March 20.

Conference on Venereal Diseases, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 11-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 24.

Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, at 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: "Two Little Vagabonds," at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p. m. ever Wednesday, Saturday and Monday 10-0 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Bombay, March 19.

615—Musketry Competitions.—All Competitions are cancelled until further notice.

616—Machine Gun Courses.—"H" Company will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 4-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

617—Promotions and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments with effect from the 13th March 1917 as follows:—

"B" Company.

No. 7923, Lce-Sergt E. Erb, to be Sergeant.

No. 8622, Lce-Corpl. H. Mosley, to be Sergeant.

No. 8480, Vol. J. B. Etherington, to be Corporal.

No. 9082, Vol. J. G. Anderson, to be Lce-Corporal.

No. 8805, Vol. L. E. Oshea, to be Lce-Corporal.

"J" (Scots) Company.

No. 6560, Corpl. H. P. W. MacNaghten, to be Sergeant.

618—The following Extract from Gazette of India, Army Department, dated 3rd March, 1917, is republished for information:—

No. 324—Wilfred Reginald Botterill to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 30th January, 1917.

Arthur Hinchliffe to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated this 30th January, 1917.

619—Parades.

"E" (Cyclist) Company, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cyclist Section.—On Wednesdays and Fridays at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Company, every Monday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress—Drill order.

"G" Company, on Tuesday, March 20th at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Dress—Shirts and Shorts.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, March 19.

366—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 24th March, 1917:—

At Headquarters—

Buglers, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

First Aid Class and Stretcher bearers drill, Monday at 6 p.m.

367—First Aid Examination.—An Examination for First Aid certificates will be held at Headquarters on Thursday, 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Members desirous of being employed as clerks in Military offices should apply to the Adjutant as early as possible.

GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of their Excellencies, the Governor's Band will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt:—

March—A Trieste	Carosio.
3 Irish Pictures	Ansell.
Waltz—For Valour	Ancliffe.
Selection from—La Bohene	Puccini.
Song—The Ships of Men ... F. Seymour Dove.	
Caprice—Echo du Bastions	Kling.
Selection—The Passing Show, 1915 ...	Finck.
Fox Trot—Teddie	Finck.

National Anthems of the Allies.
God Save the King-Emperor.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

The Bombay Prarthana Samaj was started fifty years ago this day. In connection with the Jubilee Celebrations of the Samaj, Dr. Sir Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar will conduct special Divine Service at 6-30 p.m. to-day at the local Prarthana Mandir.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the above Association will be held on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Improvement Trust Offices, when a Paper written by Mr. K. C. Desikachariar, the Joint Editor of the "Local Self-Government Gazette," Madras, on "Co-operative House Building in South India," will be read and discussed.

PARSI WOMAN'S FATAL FALL.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Manekbai Darabsha Modi, aged about 25 years, living on the third floor of a house in Chikalwadi. It appeared from the evidence that about seven days ago the deceased was brought to Bombay from Damaun for medical treatment as she suffered from fainting fits. About 6 a.m. on Saturday she was found lying in a sweeper's gully. She was alive at the time and said she was washing a pot at the window, that a water vessel slipped out of her hand and that as she was trying to catch it, her foot slipped and she did not know what happened till she found herself in the sweepers' gully. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died. The window was one foot, nine inches above the floor which was dangerous especially for children. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by the deceased falling accidentally out of a window which was unsafe and needed to be reconstructed.

DEATH FROM ALCOHOLIC POISONING.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Peter Connor, a coal trimmer on a transport.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was given leave to go ashore on Saturday morning. In the evening a report was made to the Police that seven bottles of whiskey had been stolen. Deputy Inspector Melville made enquiries and found seven men including the deceased lying drunk on the floor of a house of ill-fame in Sukhlaji Street. The man who had reported the theft identified the men and they were arrested. Seven empty bottles of whisky were found there, which must have been emptied within fifteen minutes. The deceased subsequently died, and two other men were taken in an unconscious condition to the St. George's Hospital, suffering from the effects of alcohol. Post mortem examination made by Dr. Arthur Powell Police Surgeon, showed a large quantity of fluid in the deceased's stomach which smelt of alcohol. The signs found were consistent with alcohol poisoning and he was of opinion that death was due to alcoholic poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of death from alcohalic poisoning due to the deceased having drunk an excessive quantity of whisky.

THE HEALH OFFICER AND SMALL POX

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the Medical Conference last Tuesday, Dr. Turner is reported to have stated, *inter alia*:—

"The Health Officer is an officer of the State to whom the public look for advice and assistance in the control of.....small-pox....."

As this view entertained by Dr. Turner and expressed at the Conference does not convey the exact truth, permit me to make the necessary correction in public interest.

In the manufacturing town of Leicester comprising a population of a quarter of a million, far from the public "looking to the health officer for advice and assistance in the control of small-pox," the medical officer on appointment is clearly given to understand that the people of the town have no faith in the obsolete medical fad of vaccination and, paradoxical as it may seem, the M. O. H. is initiated by the lay Sanitary Committee into the "Leicester Method" of sanitation and isolation in coping with small-pox which is opposed to the effete medical nostrum of vaccination. The exact lin adopted by the people of Leicester in this matter and their utter repugnance to vaccination are fully explained to all the applicants for the vacant office of medical officer of health of the town who are interviewed by the Sanitary Committee. Dr. Turner will thus see that in Leicester the laymen do not look to the health officer for advice and assistance in the control of small-pox but the medical officer is instructed by laymen as to the procedure he has to adopt to cope with the disease. And how indisputable and remarkable success in saving human lives has signalized the "Leicester Method," medical officers of health of the town who, of course, all believe in the Jennerian humbug, have been compelled to acknowledge. Thus Dr. C. K. Millard, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H., M.O.H., Leicester, since 1901, says in his "The Vaccination Question in the light of modern experience: An Appeal for reconsideration" which Dr. Turner, whose views on vaccination are a century old, would do well to study, in the interest of the health of the city. Says Dr. Mullard:—

"I feel I must confess that my experience in Leicester has seriously shaken beliefs (in vaccination) which I held prior to coming to Leicester. . . . The truth is that the experience of Leicester is one of the strongest possible arguments against the necessity . . . for compulsory or universal vaccination. It constitutes, indeed, the control experiment the value and importance of which in any scientific inquiry is well understood. It was asserted over and over again that if compulsory vaccination were abandoned, small-pox without any doubt would return with all its old terrors, all other means for controlling it would prove unavailing, an unvaccinated population would be just as stubble to the flame; small-pox in an unvaccinated community would spread like wild fire. . . . The people of Leicester chose to take the risk."

This, Dr. Turner, does not look like people seeking medical advice and assistance but rejecting it.

"Vaccination, so far as the general population was concerned, was abondoned; sanitation, isolation, surveillance of contacts and other modern methods for dealing with the disease, were solely relied upon, and the result at the end of thirty years has been a complete vindication of the policy pursued. Leicester has hitherto proved just as able to deal successfully with small-pox as any other large industrial town."

It is not in Leicester alone that the public do not look to doctors for advice and assistance in the control of small-pox, but throughout England. On reference to the Reports of Medical Officers of Health throughout England, it may be seen that they have all been declaring that as a necessary result of the neglect of vaccination, consequent on the legal recognition of conscientious objection, outbreaks of epidemic small-pox are inevitable. But the British public, having after bitter experience found out the Jennerian imposture, ignore medical shrieks and continue to abandon vaccination in the teeth of medical advice and threats. A perusal of the Registrar-General's Returns shows that the decrease of vaccination in the United Kingdom has been followed by a great increase in the number of unvaccinated persons., there being now over five millions of unvaccinated children in the country. On reference to the Registrar-General's Returns, is may be observed that the medical prophesies of outbreaks of small-pox have been falsified by the event and that the diminution of vaccination has been followed by a gratifying diminution of small-pox in the United Kingdom. Dr. Turner will thus see that the days of the public "looking to the health officer for advice and assistance in the control of small-pox" are happily over in England and are fast approaching an end in other parts of the world.—Yours, etc.

P. B. E.

Bombay, 18th March.

The Second Yeotmal District Conference is to be held at Dharwar during Easter. The Hon. Rao Bahadur Kelkar of Balaghat is the President-elect. Mr. Bapusaheb Gokhale, pleader, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

GWALIOR SPRING MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, March 17.

A card of seven events was drawn up for the second day of the Gwalior Spring Meeting. There was again an appreciative gathering on the course. The weather was somewhat warm. There were a few scratchings from the card to-day yet the fields were generally good and racing was interesting. One of His Highness' bands played a selection of music during the afternoon.

Details:—

THE CROMPTON CUP.—Five furlongs.

Maharaja of Patiala's LITTLE WONDER, 8-3, Ruiz	1
Mr. Young's BONNIE BLUSH, 8-6, Quinn	2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MISSIVE, 7-2, Purtoosingh	3

Also Ran:—Maud 9-7, and Kerapatkin 6-12.

Betting:—Four to five on Little Wonder, twos against Maud, sixes Missive, eights Bonnie Blush, twelves Kerapatkin. Won by one and half lengths, two and half lengths between second and third.

Time—One minute four seconds.

THE ALIJAH PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr. Holland's GLADIATOR, 8-9, Wing ...	1
Mr. Allan's NAREB, 8-8, Firth	2
General Raja Hari Singh's E. LEILA, 6-10, Melsom	3

Also Ran:—Decorum 9-2, Dancing Mistress 7-4, Kamlawata 6-9.

Betting:—One to two on Nareb, fives against Decorum, sixes Gladiator, tens Dancing Mistress and Bila each, twenties Kamlawata.

Won by short head, two lengths between second and third.

Time—One minute two seconds.

THE ARABIAN PLATE—Six furlongs.

Mr. Downes' VERDUN, 6-10, Japheth ...	1
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass' CRUSADER, 8-1, Pullin	2
Mr. Garda's NIZAMULMULK, 10-7, Trahan	3

Also Ran—Mohsel 10-6, Monty 9-5, Lightning 9-0, Hasty 7-2, Arabian Consul 6-7, Taiseer 6-7, Searchlight 6-5.

Betting:—Twos against Nizamulmulk and Verdun each, fours Mohsel, Lightning, Crusadar, and Searchlight each, fives Monty, sixes Hasty, and Arabian Consul each, sevens Taiseer.

Won by a neck, one length between second and third.

Time—One minute twenty-two and a half seconds.

THE GWALIOR CUP.—One and one-fourth miles.

Maharaja of Patiala's MAY BOY, 6-9, Ruiz	1*
Mr. R. R. S's CYANITE, 8-6, Templeman	1*
Mr. Goculdass' MEGALE, 7-5, Rose	3

Also Ran:—Lady Muriel 9-3, Vidi 9-2, Le Soleil 8-10, Dress 8-8, Talcum 7-11, Seigneurie 6-10.

Betting:—Evens Cyanite, one and half against May Boy, fours Dress, sixes Megale, tens Talcum, twelves Lady Muriel, Vidi, Le Soleil, Seigneurie. Dead heats Cyanite and May Boy, one and one-fourth lengths between second and third.

Time—Two minutes nine and one-fifth seconds.

*Dead heat.

THE MOTI MAHAL PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 8-7, Ruiz	1
Maharaja of Gwalior's BLACK BOY, 8-6, Pullin	2
Thakur Rajendra Singh's WEE LAD, 8-10, Firth	3

Also Ran:—R. G. 8-12, Black Friar 8-9, Namuna 8-1, Atlanta 7-10.

Betting:—Four to six on Red Duke, threes against Wee Lad and Black Friar each, fours R. G., sixes Black Boy, and Namuna each, tens Atlanta.

Won by one and half lengths, four lengths between second and third.

Time—One minute sixteen seconds.

THE GIANT PONY HANDICAP—One mile.

Mr. Scott's SEA LAD	1
Mr. Holland's GIPSY KING, 6-0, Japheth	2

Betting:—One to three on Sea Lad, one and a half against Gipsy King.

Won by three lengths.

Time—One minute forty-six one-fifth seconds.

THE SAHARA PLATE.—One mile.

Mr. Ahmad Hazamy's INVESTMENT, 8-13, Bowley	1
Mr. Downes' ABDUL 8-7, Japheth	2
Mr. R. R. S.'s ANGLER, 8-12, Templeman	3

Also Ran:—Ruby Fish 8-10, Peshwa 8-0, Pharoah 8-12.

Betting:—One and one-fourth against Abdul, fours Investment, Peshwa and Ruby Fish each, fives Angler, forties Pharoah.

Won by one length, one length between second and third.

Time.—One minute fifty-five and half seconds.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA MIXED DOUBLESH ANDICAPS.

The following are the results of the matches played yesterday:—

Capt. Kirkwood and Mrs. Kirkwood beat Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, 2-6, 6-2.

Toft and Mrs. Bonner beat J. E. Jackson and Mrs. Amsi, 6-4, 6-4.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.

The management are this week producing a very interesting serio-comic drama "The Dark Doings of Mute Hand." This is a very powerful plot abounding with extraordinary devices and most miraculous situations, intertwined with a wave of gaiety and skill by a critical sense of horror, sensation and humour. The whole audience is at one moment mystified by the tragic doings of White Hand, while at the very next moment a wave of genuine laughter is ushered from every throat at the way in which Rodolfi convinces father. "His Neighbour's Wife," the second drama, very vividly depicts the sacrifices of love borne by women towards their husbands. A lady of repute is hemmed in between a choice either to socrifice her modesty or her husband's life on account of the husband's misdeeds and the startling way in which she saves both sacrificing her own life is simply marvellous and amply justifies the love and esteem in which these members of the gentler sex are held in this universe.

DOCK LABOURER CONVICTED UNDER ARMS ACT.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Fuller charged Jiwa Keshav, a dock labourer, with the possession of a revolver which was found in his room. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A PIONEER OF EDUCATION.

The death is announced of Mr. G. N. Akshikar the founder of the Dadar High School. He was the pioneer of Education in the Northern parts of Bombay and devoted his whole life to the cause at great self-sacrifice. His was a thoroughly simple, selfless and religious life.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council on the Hon. Mr. Upasani's Resolution on the subject of an appointment at the Sydenham College, the Hon. Mr. Chaubal is reported to have said:

"The only professor who could teach in that subject (Geography) was Mr. Muzumdar because he had specialised in that subject at the London School of Economics; but after he went away (i.e. resigned) nobody could be got until Mr. Kazi was appointed."

Without the least desire or intention of taking any side on the subject matter of the Resolution, I must in the interest of truth, point out that the Hon. Mr. Chaubal is inaccurate.

I never *specialised* in the subject of Geography at the London School of Economics in the University of London. My *special* Honours subject for the B.Sc. degree in Economics of that University was *Administration*. The subject of Geography in relation to Industry, Commerce and Politics is one of the compulsory subjects in which every candidate for the Degree has to pass at the Intermediate Examination for the Degree. The Hon. Mr. Upasani was, therefore, right in his contention that there are at present three members on the staff of Sydenham College who are as qualified in that subject as myself.

May I incidentally add that, as Lecturer for some time at the College, I lectured wholly on Administration, and only partly on Geography, the Economic and Regional sides of that subject being divided respectively between Mr. Tannan and myself.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. MUZUMDAR.

Bombay, March 15.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR THE PUBLIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A propos of the debate in the Council regarding a professorial appointment in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, I should like to throw some light on certain points, on which, I find, there prevails the gravest misapprehensions in quarters where one would least expect them. This is all the more necessary since the question at issue is one of principle, and not of personality in spite of the attempt to give it that aspect.

We are told that a new appointment of a Professor of Geography is absolutely necessary because, (a) Geography is one of the subjects prescribed in the course of studies, and (b) because if we are to believe what the principle of the College is reported to have said, it is not a subject which can be taught by any other professor on the staff. Those members of the Council, who took a different view of the subject, maintained that some one from the existing staff could very well take up the subject because, (a) several members of the existing staff had studied the subject, and (b) because none of them were too heavily worked to be unable to take up the work in these days of grave emergency. Admitting that Geography is an extremely important subject in the course of studies in that college, and that it requires an expert, a specialist to teach it, may one ask what special qualifications for the post the present lecturer possesses? We do not, of course expect gold medalists of the Royal Geographical Society to lecture on the subject for Rs. 350 a month; but we do expect, in fact we are bound to expect from the arguments advanced by exalted personages yesterday, that the professor of geography in this exceptional college has some exceptional qualifications for his task. As far, however as one can judge from the records of the Bombay University the present incumbent of the post took his B.A. degree with Mathematics as his special subject, and M.A. in the History and Economics group. And yet we are told on apparently unimpeachable authority, that there is a specialist in the chair. Did the Hon. Member of the Government in charge of the Education Department investigate the matter properly or did he simply sign papers as they come before him? Did the members of the Advisory Committee, whose authority is made so much of, inquire and find out for themselves the fact that there are at least four members of the staff who have studied Geography in all its aspects as it is taught in that College; and that one of them actually lectured on Commercial Geography for nearly two years? Or did they simply take the Principal's version, adopt it and forward it as their own? And did the Principal genuinely ask ony one of his subordinates to take up the subject, before telling his official superiors that the appointment of Mr. Kazi as lecturer on Georgraphy with just two lectures a week and three classes to supplement the knowledge imparted in each of the two lectures a week was indispensable?

These, sir, are very pertinent inquiries on which the public is entitled to have fuller and more satisfactory information than the irrelevant taunts and unsatisfactory verbiage to which the representatives of the public were treated in the Council. When the plea was raised that the professors at this college were not over-worked, we were told that the work of these professors was really very heavy, as it involved immense preparation before each lecture. I marvel at the simplicity of this explanation, and at the innocence of those who could honestly accept it. The staff of this College consists of specialists, we are told; specialists are men who have studied thoroughly their subject; do such men require 10 (or is it 15 hours) preparation for each lecture on a subject which is not only their special subject, but on which they are lecturing year in and year out? Can any one believe that one or two, or at most four hours' work a week is so heavy for any young man that he cannot take up another hour's extra work on a subject which is not entirely unfamiliar to him.

The whole question of the organisation of the College of Commerce needs to be carefully investigated if this institution is not to disappoint the high hopes based upon it. And there is no tinge of personal rancour, in the minds of those who want to know whether men who are paid Rs. 1,250 or Rs. 875 a month, even in these hard times, cannot take up an extra couple of hours on a subject which they have studied. No one can deny—for the published time-table of the college shows it—that each of the professors has hardly two or three hours' lecturing a week. That they manage to put in 8 or 10 or 12 hours a week is due to the fact that each lecture is subsequently discussed by the same class in three divisions; but no one will be hardy enough, I hope, to maintain that such classes of 30 students or so are an intolerable strain either on the lungs or on the brains of the professors.

On four points at least the organisation of the College needs consideration:

(1) The College costs about Rs. 87,000 a year, all public money.

(2) Half the staff is temporary and part time. Such men can have no interest in their subjects. When will the college have a permanent staff?

(3) The College is governed by an advisory board, which is only a cipher to the Principal who is all-in-all. Is this proper?

(4). The Industries Commission seems to lay much stress on the value of Commercial education. Is it given so well?—Yours, etc.

COMMERCE.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

INDIAN LADIES' DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

The following deputation of the Women of India will wait upon H. E. the Viceroy at Delhi on the 24th instant in connection with the question of Indentured Labour in the colonies:—

From Bombay:—Lady Tata, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dilshad Begum, Mrs. D. N. Sirur and Mrs. Jehangir Petit.

From Madras:—Mrs. Shrinivasa Sastri and Mrs. Rungaswamy Iyengar.

From Bengal:—Lady J. C. Bose.

From the Central Provinces:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

From the United Provinces:—Mrs. Shanilal Nehru.

One or two more ladies may be appointed to the deputation from other provinces.

The ladies of the deputation have been invited to tea by H. E. Lady Chelmsford after they have been received by the Viceroy.

LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

The Honorary Secretary of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon's Scheme for Improving the Condition of Women and the Care of Infants, acknowledges the following contributions in aid of the scheme:—

Amounts previously acknowledged, Rs. 39,676-10-3; Further contributions received through her Excellency Lady illingdon: Surplus of subscriptions to the Lady Hardinge Medical College Fund in cash and Government paper, Rs. 90,978-2-0; Sir Shapoorji Broacha Kt., being third annual donation, Rs. 1,000; Trustees of N. M. Wadia Charities, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Sayaji Naguji, Rs. 125; Mr. W. Bird, Rs. 100; Lady Ali Shah, Rs. 60; Mr. A. J. Raymond, Rs. 50; Mrs. Phiroze C. Sethna, Rs. 50; and the Health Department Staff, Rs. 62-12; total Rs. 1,33,102-8-3.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT USE OF PROPERTY MARK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

At the High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Greaves, an application was made on behalf of Kastur Chand, a Marwari merchant of Delhi and Calcutta, for a rule on the National Bank of India to show cause why the criminal proceedings started at Delhi by the National Bank against Kastur Chand should not be stayed pending the hearing of the civil suit filed at the Calcutta High Court by the latter against the bank. Both the plaintiff and the bank had been selling a certain kind of gold bar with a particular get up. The bank thought it was a colorable imitation of their get up and to have that point decided, the plaintiff instituted a suit in the Calcutta High Court and an injunction had been issued against the bank, restraining them from interfering with the plaintiff's business. Thereafter, the bank instituted a criminal case against Kastur Chand for fraudulent use of a property mark. The present application was for the staying of those criminal proceeding at Delhi.

His Lordship issued a rule.

SANKLI STREET TRAGEDY.

EVIDENCE AT INQUEST,

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on the body of Sakinabai, aged 20, wife of a baker named Sayad Kadrimia Syad Aba. Nabi Ahmedakhan, the suspected man, was present at the enquiry.

Begum Sultan, the deceased's mother, stated in her evidence that she lived in a chawl, in Sankli Street on the ground floor, the deceased also staying on the first floor of the same building. The deceased's husband had left her about seventeen days ago, as he had a quarrel with her. About a week ago a man had thrown a letter into the deceased's room in which it was stated that Nabi, also known as Akbar, wanted to kill Sakinabai and the witness handed it over to the Police. Sankinbai had told the witness that Nabi had visited her and was very much in love with her. The deceased's husband deposed that Sakinabai was very disobedient and he lived separately because she had a quarrel with him. She had stayed with Nabi many times for days together.

Nazirudin Kasamali said in his evidence that he once saw Nabi going to the deceased's room and he had asked him to come when her husband was present. On Friday, when he was seated in the tea-shop he heard a noise and went to the deceased's room and he saw Nabi pressing Sakina against the wall and giving her blows. She shouted that she was being killed and witness dragged Nabi away. Then Nabi lifted the deceased and threw her on the cot and he saw a knife in his hand. He went to fetch a policeman and Nabi absconded by that time. Nabi was subsequently arrested by Rahatyarkhan of the C.I.D. Medical evidence showed that death was due to shock from severe hoemorrahage from wound in the stomach.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to injuries inflicted on the deceased by Nabi.

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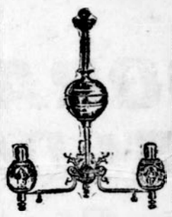

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LORD WILLGDON AND POLITICAL AGITATION.

AN ILL ADVISIADMONITION.

"Rambler" writes the "Indian Social Reformer":—

Many people will ret that His Excellency the Governor t the occasion of the War Loan meeting address his admonition against what helled "strong political agitation." The onsed of the moment was to enlist the wo-hearted enthusiasm not only of the audie which attended and heard the speeches ; also of that larger audience throughot the country which would hear them thgh the papers, and one cannot imagineohy such a moment should have been chn for anything which might in any degreevour of a note of discord. Our readers y recollect that a similarly incongruous inent took place at the hospitable board of e Municipal Corporation sometime back d the late Sir Pherozesha Mehta found hself under the painful necessity of replyin These admonitions against political wo seem to be going the round of the countryut even if there is ground for differenof opinion as to their indispensability, the ought to be none as to the necessity of suitg the occasion for their deliverance. We cnot help feeling that in this instance, for thsecond time, His Lordship's action was peliarly ill-advised.

There was scarcelany need for His Excellency's protestationabout his "feelings of deep sympathy for ar political hopes and aspirations": no e doubts them. But when we are told t"give up political activities while this gat struggle is upon us" we would like to aswhether His Excellency is not aware that eliberate attempts are being made, even wile we are in the midst of this struggle bot in this country and in England, by intereed parties, including people as exalted ashimself, to belittle the part played by Indi to create prejudice against Indians andheir aspirations, and to paint false pictures f Indian peril? His Excellency cannot posbly be ignorant of all this. It seems to uthat it would have been fa more to the puose if he had recounted the measures he as to responsible head of t'e Presidency and wel-wisher of the country generally, had take to counteract these machinations, as tht would have perceptibly added to the enthusasm of the meeting. If the "just claims oi India to a fuller and fairer partnership wth the rest of the empire after the war" are prejudiced after all that India has done, the esponsibility for it must rest primarily on offisials, high and low, who have a practical monopoly of power and alone are in the best position to ensure justice; and secondarily, on those educated Indians who will sit with folded arms and look on while the campaign against its interests is being insidiously conducted under cover of plausible pretences by all sorts of intriguers and, so far as they are aware, little is being done by people in authority to stem it. The Government of India have thought fit to launch among other things the discussion at this moment of one of the most controversial subjects viz, the report of the Public Service Commission when the whole country is anxious to defer it till the true attitude of India is better known in England; they are even exhibiting undue haste, as can be seen from the letter just placed on the Council table. In England itself numerous questions of post-war importance are being considered; and even while these lines are being written, the Prime Minister is discussing Irish Home Rule in Parliament. None of these activities are evidently considered by any body to be inconsistent with "loyalty to the Brit'sh Empire" or the "concentration of every effort and the straining of every nerve to secure the triumph of our arms." But the moment Indian leaders begin to think of exactly similar matters with regard to their own country, by a curious irony of fate their action assumes quite another complexion in the eyes of our European friends. It is just possible that we are doing His Excellency injustice; but if he follows the traditional paths of secrecy in preference to taking our leaders into confidence and explaining to them the reasons for his counsel of quiescence as well as the measures he has taken to safeguard our interests, he cannot complain against us for the result of his own choice.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

FAREWELL ADDRESSES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 17.

Lord Carmichael received this morning at the Government House farewell addresses from five public bodies, the British Indian Association, Marwari Association, Bengal Landholders' Association, Central National Mahomedan Association and Bengal Presidency Moslem League and Lord Carmichael made a separate reply for each of the addresses.

In the course of his reply to the Bengal Landholders' Association, Lord Carmichael said:—I have elsewhere tried to meet the criticism of my administration of the Defence of India Act as I have tried to meet the criticism of all other public matters, for which I and my Government have been responsible, by taking the people into my confidence to the utmost that I am able and by placing before them facts upon which my judgments have been formed, believing that any difference in our judgment is not due to inherent difference in character or temperament, but rather to want of complete knowledge of facts. From conversation with individuals I know that my policy in this respect has at times—often, I would fain think—been successful. We have one common aim in view, to improve the position of Bengal as an integral part of the Empire, and to secure the welfare of her peoples and where honest differences of opinion have arisen between us, these have, I feel sure, been mainly due to the difference in the extent to which facts were known to us.

This evening a farewell entertainment was given to Lord Carmichael at the Town Hall by the Indian communities of Calcutta.

There was a unique gathering at the Bolarum Residency on Wednesday when the Hon. Mr. Stuart Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., British Resident and Mrs. Fraser were "At Home" to all the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and their parents in the district. General and Mrs. Comeline and Sir Brion Egerton, were also amongst the guests. A combined display entitled "A Raid on the East Coast" in which Boy Scout resourcefulness and Girl Guide adaptability in first aid was admirably demonstrated.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

HOSPITAL UNITS AND SERAI OPENED BY LADY CHELMSFORD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 18.

In the course of her speech in opening the hospital units and serai at the Lady Hardinge Medical College on Saturday, her Excellency Lady Chelmsford said:—

The women of India can never sufficiently realise the deep debt they owe to Lady Hardinge or the love and zeal with which she laboured on their behalf. The longer I am in India the more it strikes me what a great work Lady Hardinge did in founding this college, and I believe its success in the years to come will only strengthen that impression. But it is not in stones and mortar that Lady Hardinge's name will live. It will live in the hearts of the women of India and the measure of their thanks to her will be shown in the way in which they co-operate in all the efforts which are made to relieve their sufferings and to spread a better knowledge of the laws of health, all through the community.

It will be a satisfaction to the chiefs and princes who contributed so generously to this institution to know that this hospital will stand model amongst the hospitals for women in India and that through their generosity much suffering will be alleviated not only for the sake of the sick and suffering but also on account of the very valuable training for nurses which this hospital is to provide. We shall look forward to the day when we shall see the remainder of this hospital completed. The provision of nurses is perhaps one of the biggest needs in India to-day and their supply will do more to bring relief to the homes of the people than almost any schemes which could be devised. I shall always take the greatest interest in this side of the work of this college.

LORD HARDINGE'S MESSAGE.

Her Excellency read out the following message received from Lord Hardinge:—"I am so gratified that your Excellency has kindly consented to open hospital units with private wards and serai on March 17th. I cannot help feeling what pleasure this would have given the founder especially on that anniversary, and I congratulate your Excellency, the committee and Doctor Platt on the splendid progress that is being made with the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital. May these new wards prove a blessing to Indian women and children."

POST WAR REFORMS.

REPRESENTATION BY MADRAS PUBLIC MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 17.

Under the auspices of Madras Provincial Congress Committee and Madras Mahajana Sabha a largely attended and representative public meeting was held this evening at Gokhale Hall to consider the post-war reform scheme, Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillay presiding. The following resolutions were carried:—

That this meeting of the citizens of Madras is emphatically of opinion that the scheme of reforms embodied in the resolution on Self-Government of the Indian National Congress and of the All-India Muslim Conference at their sessions at Lucknow in December 1916, and also urged in the memorandum submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy by nineteen of the elected members of the Indian Legislative Council is the minimum of what is urgently needed in the interests of the country and urges that the constitution of India be remodelled on the lines suggested.

This meeting is of opinion that in any scheme of federation for the Empire that may be adopted after the war India should be given her proper place as an equal partner of the Empire.

That this meeting requests the publication by the Government of India for the information and criticism of the public of its Despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject of Indian political reforms with minutes, if any, of individual members of the Government of India, as also of the opinions of the provincial Governments and communication addressed by Lord Hardinge to the Secretary of State for India on the subject.

The Chairman was authorised to communicate the resolutions to Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

DEBATE ON POST-GRADUATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 17.

A lengthy debate lasting over four and a half hours took place this evening at the Senate meeting when Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee moved the following resolutions:—(1) That the Senate do take into consideration the report of the Post-Graduate Committee appointed by the Government of India; (2) that the Senate do record its approval in para. 25 of the report; (3) that the Senate do appoint a committee of four members to frame on the lines of the report, draft regulations and proposals for alterations in the existing regulations. The motion was adopted. The Vice-Chancellor made a lengthy statement about the recent leakage of question papers.

THE VICEROY AND THE JUDGES.

A LEGAL CRITICISM.

"Madras Weekly Notes," the well-known law journal of the Southern Presidency, writes as follows in criticism of the Viceroy's utterance at Delhi.

Though the people of this country were not oversanguine about the anticipated results of the deputation of t'e Press Representatives, yet it must be said they could not have been prepared for the elaborate and laboured apology of the Viceroy in defence of the Press Act, with its pervading tone of superiority and aloofness. Apart from this political disappointment—with which we are not concerned—the speech of his Excellency ignores the great and well-recognised constitutional principle that the Judges of his Majesty's Courts are, and ought to be, immune from attacks at the hands of the Executive and from partisan attacks.

The Viceroy told the Press Representatives that "the function of a Judge is not to say what the law ought to be, but what it is." This is indeed a truism, but like all other truisms it has its own limitations. We are sorry to find that Lord Chelmsford with his legal training and legal heredity—in fact, law can be said to run in the veins of the Thesigar family—has overlooked the important part played by the Judiciary both in England and elsewhere in moulding the evolution of law to a well-ordered and progressive National growth. The inter-action of the Judiciary and the Legislature and the effect of Judicial upon Parliamentary legislation are subjects full of historic interest. No less an authority than Professor Dicey has remarked that "In studying the development of the law we must allow at every turn for the effect exercised by the cross current of judicial opinion which may sometimes stimulate, which may often retard and which constantly moulds or affects the action of that generative legislative opinion which tells immediately upon the course of Parliamentary legislation. The effect of Judicial upon Parliamentary legislation may be illustrated by the laws governing the Rules of Association, by the law with reference to the Employer's liability for damage done by the negligence of his servant or by the provisions of the Judicature Act which substituted the Rules of Equity for those of Common Law."

The Viceroy's reply seems to suggest inability on the part of the Judges to grasp the point exactly in issue, an incapacity to appreciate the limitations of their position, and an unconscious betrayal of political bias in construing and enforcing the terms of a legislative enactment. We are in no sense a partisan or a political journal and it is with regret that we are compelled to enter our protest against the utterance which has shown a regretable lack of right feeling towards one of the most valuable and valued of modern institutions—an Independent and Impartial Judiciary. We cannot believe that it was the intention of the Viceroy to hold up—in the face of the part played by English Judges in English Constitutional history and in the face of the high opinions of eminent constitutional historians, like Dicey, and Bryce, Holmes and Burke—a soulless judiciary blindly admintering the law regardless of justice and incapable of feeling a twinge in their conscience when the enforcement of a particularly iniquitous piece of legislation works glaring injustice and retards the progress and well-being of the country.

That it is quite open to the Judges enforcing the enactments of the legislature to point out at the same time the injustice which results from such enforcement is a proposition that few persons could make bold to deny. Indeed, it has often happened that a particularly obnoxious piece of legislation has received its deathknell by the severe strictures passed by the Bench, Parliament immediately repealing the iniquitous measure. Nor has it ever happened that the Judges remained insusceptible to the public opinion of their time and without any predilections of their own in administering the law of the land. As the same learned Professor has remarked "Courts or Judges when acting as legislators are, of course, influenced by the beliefs and feelings of their time and guided to a considerable extent by the dominant current of public opinion. Eldon and Bramwell belonged to the era of old Toryism, as distinctly as Denman, Campbell, and Earle belonged to the age of Benthamite liberalism. But whilst our tribunals or Judges of whom they are composed are swayed by the prevailing beliefs of a particular time, they are also guided by professional opinion and ways of thinking which are to a certain extent independent of and possibly opposed to the general tones of public opinion." As that great constitutional historian, Bryce, has put it "Human affairs being what they are, there must be a loophole for expansion or extension is some part of every scheme of Government and if the constitution is rigid, flexibility must be supplied from the minds of the Judges." The Judges whose opinions have vitalised or enlarged the written law by reading into it some new meaning or application have but echoed the voice of the Bar or of the Nation. As the glory of battle is for the commander of the victorious forces, so the glory of adding a new meaning to a constitution at a vital point is, in the eyes of the public, always for the Judges whose opinion is the first to announce it. Few statements of any rule or principle can be written out in such a way as to convey exactly the same impression to every mind. Thought is subtler then its expression. The "Equity of the Statutes" is a phrase used where interpretation leads to enlargement. Hence it is that that great thinker Edmund Burke declared as an ideal in Government, "The supreme authority ought to make its Judicature, as it were, something exterior to the State." Holmes in his Common Law says: "The very considerations which Judges must rarely mention and always with an apology, are the secret root from which the law draws all the juices of life. I mean, of course, considerations of what is expedient for the community concerned. Every important principle which is developed by litigation is, in fact and at bottom the result of more or less definitely understood views of public policy, most generally to be sure, under our practice and traditions, the unconscious result of instinctive preferences and inarticulate convictions, but none the less traceable to views of public policy, in the last analysis."

In conclusions, we might say that in this country where the Judicial and Executive functions are still combined in a large degree and where respect for law and legal institutions is not shown, as it should be in well-regulated constitutions, we are only anxious that its supreme executive head had shown and would show greater respect and consideration for the pronouncements of its highest Courts.

MADRAS LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

LORD PENTLAND ON THE LIMITLESS FIELD OF LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 17.

The Madras Local and Municipal Conference assembled for the first time at noon to-day at the Victoria Public Hall. About 200 representatives of the municipal councils and district and taluk boards from almost all the districts attended.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech said:—Now here in the work of Local Government a telescope is not required. The field of our labours is at our feet large indeed. It is limitless, for each achievement opens before us vistas of higher standard to be reached and in any country there is no more valuable, and, in a true sense, patriotic service than that which is given by those who, putting aside their own interests and advantage, give their time to work upon local administration. In all such work there are delays and disappointments. Hopes and ideals are not always realised, but there is always a priceless reward in the often unexpressed gratitude of those whose lot has been lightened, has been relieved from suffering of hardship, or protected from dangers by such disinterested labours. Such work is worthy of the best men that can be found and I trust that as time goes on, this will be more and more recognised by all those who are doubters as well as to all those who are interested. I would recommend a study of the programme of this conference and of its discussions. They will then, I think, realise that the varied interests with which you are concerned are worthy of their attention and of devotion and zeal which has led so many of you to assemble in this conference to consider how they may be advanced.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL."

The attractions of "The Million Dollar Girl," as produced by the Bandman Musical Comedy Company at the Excelsior, are mostly concentrated in the second act which is full of irresponsible entertainment of the genuine revue sort. The first act is at times appallingly silly and dull and suggests a third-rate provincial pantomine of the "find your own dresses" order. And one wonders where some of them did find them! Things are not helped out during this ordeal by Mr. Reeves Hansford funniments, which are of the antiquated type, suited to the clown-like make-up of his face. Mr. Reeves Hansford can be genuinely funny when he settles down to a little repose, as we discover in the second act. His attitude and expression what time his companion treats him to invisible drinks and cigarettes were as delicious as his clowning in the earlier part of the piece was irritating. The lady who plays the million-dollar girl does not help things out any, either, in the early stages nor does the gentleman who plays Phipps. They are as inert and incoherent as Mr. Reeves Hansford is unnecessarily super-active and noisy. If they would all wake up before the audience has time to be bored "The Million-Dollar Girl," would be a real success, and we should not have to sit through a long period of *ennui* before being put into a good temper for our homegoing. But we must cordially recognise the real fun of the second act, which is all too short. Mr. Bernard Ansell, as a comic French count, deserves special recognition as the only person who acts, and is amusing throughout, with ease and *aplomb*. But he might have been given something new to sing. There is some good dancing in the piece,—by the principals, not the chorus. We should like to see Mr. Wolseley Charles on the stage, good as he is at the piano.

SUBSIDISED NEWSPAPERS.

In reply to a question in the Imperial Legislative Council on Saturday, Sir Reginald Craddock made a statement about the subsidising of newspapers in India. The Imperial Government do not subsidise any newspapers at all, but some of the local governments do—or at any rate did. The Madras Government, we are glad to see, does not appear in the list but the Bombay Government is the worst offender. We say "offender" deliberately; for we regard it as a reproach both to a Government and to a newspaper that there should be any such monetary relations between them. It may be taken for granted that the Government was a *quid pro quo* for its money; and the only *quid pro quo* that we can think of is that the newspaper should support the Government. Newspaper support that is bought and paid is surely of questionable morality. To a vernacular paper the annual payment by the Bombay Government is set down at as much as Rs. 62,000, or more than Rs. 5,000 a month. We note that the figures given are for the year 1911, and are left to wonder whether in the current year the list is any longer.—'Madras Times."

HEROISM AT THE FRONT.

M. P.'S STORIES OF THE WAR.

Sir Philip Sassoon, M.P. for Hythe, addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Folkestone Town Hall on the present situation at the front, where he has been for more than two years, says the "Morning Post".

Sir Philip Sassoon in his speech narrated some fighting stories. Down in the valley of the Ancre, he said, while Thiepval and Beaumont Hamel were still in enemy hands, frowning down on English lines, a small British post lay out by an old mill amid the flats and rushes of the river well in front of our lines. It was held by six men, and was intended to keep the connection between our forces on either side side of the river and prevent the enemy from getting through. One night this small post was attacked heavily. Our men held out fighting desperately till five of their number were either killed or wounded, and then the sixth man, without thought of surrender, went on fighting till the enemy had had enough. (Cheers.) Then, when the attackers had withdrawn, he stayed on with his dead and wounded until the hour of his relief. (Cheers.)

TALE OF A TANK.

There was once a Tank in difficulties, having proceeded solemnly into the German lines well in advance of our infantry. When it broke down the enemy swarmed round it like Lilliputians round Gulliver. They bombed it from all sides, from on top and from underneath—for the Tank decided to take its rest when half-way across a trench. The officer in charge thought of his men; he knew our infantry were coming along, and that if he could get his men back the Tank would be all right. The Germans could walk off with it any how, so he decided to try to get his crew back along the trench and among the shell-holes. He took, the dangerous part of emerging first himself; but as soon as got out he was shot and another man with him. There was then an N.C.O. in charge, and he saw that there was no chance of escape that way, and as the enemy were shooting through the door he decided to stay inside and stick it out. They shut the door and waited while the Huns raged furiously outside. The N.C.O. was not a man to give up easily, and he settled down to the machinery, and suddenly the Tank came to life again. Now one might have thought that, with his officer dead and a number of his crew wounded and an engine that did not know its own mind, the N.C.O. would have considered it his duty to take the Tank home, if he could get it there; but he did not. (Cheers.) Since the Tank could move he decided it should go on, and it did, doing useful work, till at length it came to a final resting-place by crashing through the roof of an enemy dug-out. (Laughter.) They would be glad to know that in due course the British infantry came up, and the N.C.O. got out all right, and that his story was known. (Cheers.) Stories of prowess of our airmen would fill many books though, after the first few pages, a certain sameness would become apparent. During the Somme battle when the German infantry bitterly exclaimed that their airmen were rabbits, the German infantryman did not, of course, see the whole of the picture; but what he saw he did not like, especially when it took the form of a British aeroplane about 400ft. up above his head buzzing like an angry hornet and spraying his trench with bullets. German airmen were not rabbits, but they were up against better men, with better machines; and it was our business to see that we did not waste our better men by failing to supply the best machines. (Cheers.)

GERMAN COURTS OF BLOODS

SAVAGE BRUTALITY IN POLAND.

The following account of German brutality in Poland by an educated Pole from Warsaw, who has just arrived in Holland is published by the Amsterdam *Telegraaf* says "The Times":—

The Germans have installed themselves in the great Polish city as if they were at home. The principal business houses in the centre of the city, in the suburb of Cracow and Marszalkowska-street, are kept by Germans. All industry in the country is dead. The factories are closed, and the machinery of the greater part of them has been taken down and sent to Germany.

All the material for industry, the copper, the factory machinery, the dynamos, the motor parts, the cotton and the wool have been confiscated by the invader. In a certain number of large factories and warehouses only the four walls remain. The kommandantur requisitions everything, even to clothing and the shop carpets. Provisions are becoming constantly scarcer, and the poorest part of the population at Wola has begun to kill dogs for food.

More crushing and agonising than this increasing famine, however, is the moral oppression, the menace of which is over the country. The "Courts of Blood" perform their work without cessation. Firing parties are always at work. In the neighbourhood of Pilawa absolutel, innocent people have been shot.

Search is made continually in private houses to discover a trace of connection with "the enemies"—meaning the Allies A month's imprisonment has been inflicted on a man who pretended to stop his ears during the passing of the German fifers, and a similar sentence for not saluting their flag. Lamentable and heartrending scenes which leave behind them in the innermost being a hatred which nothing can uproot are to be seen everywhere.

Before my departure I saw with my own eyes how the Germans proceed in the sweeping away of men. At night cordons of troops surrounded a working class quarter at Warsaw not far from the Nadwislanska Station with loaded rifles. "Alles heraus!" (all out) ordered a sergeant. Then occurred a tragic scene. The soldiers close here and there those men and women whom they thought suitable, separated brothers and sisters, mothers and children, and compelled those whom they declared good for slavery to leave immediately. Thus more than 100,000 men and women were removed from the part of the country under the Government of Warsaw.

Young women and girls alike are torn from their families and collected in groups, pell-mell with women of evil life, with the lowest of their sex. The most beautiful women are reserved for the officers. Deportation trains leave the country every day for Germany. There, as in Poland, the hardest labour is imposed on the deported with, in addition, a severe regime of terrorism and of punishments. My unhappy fellowcountrymen are compelled to lie on the ground without covering, exposed to all hardships of the cold weather.

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Official and Personal.

Her Excellency attended a small preliminary Women's War Loan Meeting at the Secretariat on Saturday morning.

Her Excellency gave an "At Home" to the Nurses at the Lady Willingdon Nurses' Club on Saturday evening. His Excellency was also present.

Their Excellencies attended the Parade Service at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, yesterday morning afterwards visiting the Colaba War Hospital.

The "Leader" understands that Nawabzada Aftab Ahmad Khan of Aligarh has been selected to succeed Mirza Abbas Ali Baig as a member of the Secretary of States's Council.

Rai Bahadur Hukumchand Sarupchand visited their Excellencies at Government House on Saturday morning.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 19, 1917.

LIBERATED !

The events that have just transpired in Russia surpass in importance anything that the war has hitherto produced. They have, indeed, a significance and a potentiality which transcend the ordinary phases of the war's progress. "War of liberation" was a description early applied to the world-conflict which has absorbed the thoughts and energies of civilized mankind for the last three years. The phrase has now acquired a new meaning and a new actuality. In the process of achieving that final and lasting "liberation" which can only be won by the complete and decisive destruction of "Prussianism,"—both the spirit and the system as conjointly embodied in the German State,—the great principle of human liberty has been fortified and vindicated by its most superb manifestation since the French Revolution. The most conservative autocracy in the world, entrenched in the age-long tradition of sacrosanctity, and supported by the power derived from unmitigated absolutism, has collapsed, in a matter of three days or so, like a house of cards. It is as unnecessary to labour the importance and implications of the event as it would be difficult to overrate them.

Let us consider the salient features of this great *denouement*. It is impossible to withhold a measure of sympathy with the Tsar Nicholas. There has never been any doubt that he was himself an amiable, well-meaning and sympathetic sovereign: the autocracy of which he was the figure-head was neither of his choosing nor within his control. He inherited the formal headship of the systematised tyranny which was the Russian government. The real autocracy in Russia, indeed, vested in a bureaucracy which can only be described as the most consistently illiberal and oppressive in modern history. For more than a generation Siberia has been the symbol and sanction of their practices. They used the Tsar as a shield, and exploited the veneration with which national sentiment had invested the "Little Father" for purposes of organised corruption and anti-nationalism. And now they have been overtaken by Nemesis. The essential point, therefore, to bear in mind is that the revolution was directed not so much against the personality of the Tsar as against the vast and vile conspiracy that thrived under his nominal supremacy. It was a rising of the people against their oppressors,—against those who, having first well-nigh strangled the national life of Russia, were even disposed, even in the crucial crisis of war, to pursue their own indulgences rather than defend and protect the integrity and safety of the Empire. That regime in now ended, never to return. In abdicating the Tsar Nicholas has not merely effected a personal retirement. The abdication, it is already clear, has terminated the long course of the Romanov dynasty, and destroyed the entire system of bureaucratic autocracy that had so long held the Russian people in thrall. The proposed Regency under the Grand Duke Michael, to which the Tsar appears to have pinned a flickering faith, has been nipped in the bud, the Grand Duke himself having realised, judging by the manifesto he has issued to the people, that the time was past for any attempt to perpetuate the old order. The Government of the country is now vested in the Executive of the Duma and the National Cabinet which it has called into being. The new Government have defined their policy in the following terms:—

"Immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offences; freedom of speech, of press, of association and labour organisation; freedom to strike; extension of these liberties to officials and troops so far as military technical conditions permit; abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions; also immediate preparation for summoning of constituent assembly based on universal suffrage, which shall establish governmental regime and constitution of the country."

The programme provides further for the substitution for the police of national militia with elective heads and subject to self-governing bodies; communal elections shall be based on universal suffrage, and the equalisation of soldier's social rights with those of civilians is to be secured. Apart from the significant trend of these domestic reforms, which we are told authoritatively will be instituted forthwith, the heads of the new regime have pronounced specifically on the larger question of the succession to the Tsardom. They have declared for a constitutional republic, and all the indications point overwhelmingly to republicanism as the only possible form of government for Russia in the future. This is indeed the dawn of a better day for that great and richly endowed people, who have emerged not only unbroken but triumphant from as prolonged and merciless a spell of repression as any nation on the face of the earth has ever passed through. No wonder that, as Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says, "there is a feeling of deepest thanksgiving for what has been accomplished with so little bloodshed." That indeed is a notable circumstance, and M. Miliukoff was not far out when he claimed for the revolution that it was the shortest and most bloodless in history.

That recalls one to the genesis of the revolution: the movement was comprehensively national, and its success was only made possible by the splendid cordiality of the co-operation between the populace and the soldiery. But that co-operation, in its final practical expression, was itself the result of a unity of patriotic outlook and sentiment which had been accomplished earlier and had begun to manifest itself for sometime past, although the Censorship had evidently permitted a very meagre leakage to reach the outside world. The English mail which came to hand yesterday brought two interesting items which throw some light on this point. In a private letter from a highly-placed correspondent dated London, February, 14th last, occurs the following passage: "I had a long letter from,—from Petrograd a month or two ago: now I hear he has gone to Moscow. He may see strange happenings in Russia if he stays there this year: the political situation is very unstable, with the present clique, backed by the Court, in power." Even the writer could hardly have suspected when he penned these lines how swift would be the realization of his forecast. The other item is very instructive in regard to the part played by the people themselves in achieving their liberty. Mr. Massingham quotes in the "Nation" of February 10th the following communication from "a very distinguished Russian":—

"I really wish that England had had during the present war a movement, coming from the nation itself,—not from its Government,—as important in bulk and spirit as the two unions, of the Zemstvos and the towns, or like the Russian co-operative movement, with its 12,000,000 members, grown in a couple of years, as it has grown in Russia.

"I wish you knew here what are these two immense unions which distribute all over Russia all the wounded (more than three millions), nurse them, supply the battle lines of the Army with all sorts of things,—food, clothing, drugs, bath-trains, &c.,—all that created by men invested legally with no powers whatever from the State, and opposed everywhere,—except in the Army,—by the bureaucracy (the military commanders never cease to support them, and to express their gratitude): all that sprung up *ad hoc* to answer this or that demand,—of this or that commander of a regiment, a division, a corps: and establishing a striking, mutual confidence between the Army and the nation."

Here is evidence of a spirit and a capacity of organisation which are wholly admirable. Such finely-tempered patriotism could not have been cheated of its reward indefinitely, and all lovers of liberty will rejoice that Russia's deliverance has been consummated sooner rather than later.

The constitutional and political aspects of the Russian revolution should not be allowed to obscure the bearing of the new regime on the course of the war. It was perhaps inevitable that there should be some confusion and uncertainty in the public mind on that point. But the position has been made perfectly clear. The new Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Miliukoff, has himself defined the aims of the National Government thus:—

The problems, we are going to solve, consist in the re-establishment of a power capable of obtaining victory. The great crime of the late Government was that of throwing the country into complete disorganisation and subjecting it to the hardest trials. This might have dangerously affected the issue of war. . . . . The revolution has enabled the people to regain confidence in Government's strength and would increase popular enthusiasm and multiply the national forces, enabling them at length to win the war. The Duma was the centre of an enormous moral force. It also now had to supply the Army. Every hour brought news bearing witness to the continual growth of the power derived from the forces of national representation.

There is every hope that in securing her own emancipation Russia will also be found to have materially assisted in achieving the larger victory of the Allied cause on which depends, in a vital sense, the future of freedom in the world.

AN APPOINTMENT AND ITS DEFENDERS.

It seems undesirable that the question of the appointment of a special lecturer in Geography at the Sydenham College can be left in the unsatisfactory stage to which it was carried in the discussion that took place in the Legislative Council last week. The Hon. Mr. Upsani moved the omission of the amount budgeted for this appointment on the ground that there were already professors and lecturers on the College staff both competent to lecture on Geography and with the time to do so. The Resolution was lost after certain statements had been made by the Member for Education in defence of the appointment which may, and indeed must, have made some impression on the Council but which unfortunately are not accurate. It appears that Mr. Kazi was appointed lecturer in Geography in July last. Up to that time there had not been a separate lecturer in Geography. Mr. Muzumdar lectured on Regional Geography and Mr. Tannan took Economic Geography in addition to his other subjects. When Mr. Muzumdar resigned Mr. Antia took up Regional Geography in addition to English and Economics. It is not easy to understand why at that time Mr. Burnett Hurst did not take up the subject of Regional Geography, a course that would have adjusted the whole of the arrangements of the College quite satisfactorily. However Mr. Kazi was appointed temporarily and gave three hours a week on Regional Geography during his first term. During the term that has just closed Mr. Tannan, a full time lecturer, was relieved of Economic Geography and a part of Economic History, which were given to Mr. Kazi, who thus had sufficient work created for him to make out a case for his being indispensable. The fact remains that the Principal does only five hours' teaching a week, (including three hours in English) and Mr. Burnett Hurst four hours in Statistics. It requires a great deal more than was said in the Council Chamber last week to satisfy the public that five and four hours a week respectively is sufficient time spent in the lecture room by full-time professors while half-time men are lecturing as much as ten hours a week. We should like to know whether there is any other college in the world of this kind where full-time professors give so little time to teaching work. The plea of the Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna that these two gentlemen have to spend time in preparing lectures and revising written work is merely childish. That is the case with professors in every college. There may be good reasons for the arrangements described, but they have yet to be explained for none are to be found in the speeches of the defenders of the appointment in the Council Chamber.

Mr. Chaubal said that originally the only professor in Geography was Mr. Muzumdar because he had specialised in the subject at the London School of Economics and that after he went away "nobody could be got to take his place" in this subject until Mr. Kazi was appointed. "There was nobody at the College who had specialised in the subject and it was necessary therefore to make the appointment of Mr. Kazi." It is not the case, as Mr. Muzumdar points out in a letter we publish to-day, that that gentleman has specialised in this subject any more than Mr. Anstey, Mr. Burnett Hurst, and Mr. Shah, all of whom took the London B.Sc. degree which Mr. Muzumdar also took. The subject of Geography, in relation to industry and politics is a compulsory subject at the intermediate examination for the degree. It is clear, therefore, that the three other professors are as qualified to teach Geography as he, Mr. Muzumdar; besides the fact that the latter when at the College taught only one branch of Geography the other being taken by another lecturer who is still available. To put Mr. Kazi forward as having special qualifications in the subject is also misleading since the subject in its scientific aspects has never been taught in this country, whereas Mr. Anstey, Mr. Burnett Hurst and Mr. Shah have all qualified in it as a compulsory subject at the London University. We find then that the statements of Mr. Chaubal, officially put forward in defence of the appointment, are grossly inaccurate. Mr. Muzumdar did not specialise in the subject at the London School of Economics and Mr. Anstey and Mr. Burnett Hurst who, at present, give only five and four hours a week respectively to teaching, are as well qualified to teach Geography as Mr. Muzumdar. Yet we have the Member for Education getting up and misleading the Council with such statements as that, after he, (Mr. Muzumdar) went away nobody could be got until Mr. Kazi was appointed. It is a grave matter when members of Council are asked to form their decision on inaccurate and misleading statements advanced from the official benches.

We regard as equally grave the gratuitous suggestion by the President of the Council that members "had at the back of their minds a certain personal incident with regard to a professorial appointment in the College," and that, "that was the main reason why this resolution had been brought forward." We can find nothing in the debate to justify this assumption or the lecture to members to the effect that "that has nothing whatever to do with the Council." Of course it has not and it ought never to have been mentioned. Members of Council should be immune, except on the strongest grounds,—and there were none in this case,—from insinuations of this character in regard to their motives. His Excellency proceeded to point out that the Government were fortified in their inclination to accept the appointment by the view of the Advisory Board and a majority of members of the Finance Committee. We have no doubt that both these bodies in their turn had been "fortified" by the same misleading considerations as were put forward by Mr. Chaubal in the Council. The whole incident does not supply a very pleasing picture of the way in which an unnecessary appointment can be justified in the eyes of Government and the Government view pressed upon the public.

Notes of the Day.

The New Phase in the West.

The war on the Western Front is at last about to enter upon a phase of open operations, for it seems clear that the abandonment by the Germans of Major Moraht's "Gibraltar," and the extension of their retreat along the French line on the Avre and the Oise signifies a wholesale withdrawal from their front in the West. It only remains to be seen how far they will be successful in carrying out a huge and delicate operation without falling upon colossal disaster. The weather is the all-important factor and the weather at this time of year in France and Flanders is an uncertain factor. If it keeps dry, Field-Marshall Haig may be able to turn the ordered withdrawal the enemy to new lines into a camp of pursuit and punishment which not end this side of the Rhine. On the other hand, a spell of wet weather and slop and mire may give the armies under Kenhaya or Hindenburg, or whoever directing the operations, time to reach and dig themselves in on a new Front. Bthey can only delay, they cannot stem gether, the advance of the Allies, whose essure will ultimately remove them from any new defensive positions they may be time to take up; while we may yet be that the immensely strengthened pow of the British and the corresponding weaning and exhaustion of the enemy fes is producing a general debacle.

Alleged Contract Scan

We desire to draw e attention of the authorities concernec to the two letters which we publish on aiher page regarding the manner in which t contract for motor lorries at the Docks iseing dealt with by the persons responsible It will be remembered that on Friday st we published a letter from an owner, mplaining that, although the contract is newed every three months, the same firm has always been favoured without an pportunity being given to competitive mpanies to quote. The writer urged that hcalling for tenders in the usual way a gre saving would be effected. The letters wich we publish today endorse this view al are more specific in their statements. It i stated that, while the favoured firm is pai by Government at the rate of Rs. 69 a da, they themselves being unable to supply ore than nine or ten lorries, five or six o which are of an antiquated type, hire from other firms at rates varying from Ri. 25 to 35 a day. If these facts are correctly stated we can only say that we have never heard of a more scandalous and insolent waste of public money. The matter should be immediately enquired int, and if the statements of our correspondents, who are responsible lorry owners, are true, the present contract should be at once cancelled and tenders called for. But the matter cannot be allowed to end there. A searching investigation is essential into the reasons for giving this wasteful contract habitually to one firm—if such is the case—and the persons responsible for what is on the face of it barefaced robbery of the Government removed to some other sphere of usefulness.

Some Political Reorganisation.

People who are apt to regard "The Pioneer" as the extremely dull journal which it purports to be are unaware of the enjoyment frequently to be derived from a perusal of its comments on the events of the day, by reason of the unconscious humour it displays as a result of its preposterous lack of a sense of humour. The opening sentence of its comment on the Russian revolution in its yesterday's issue deserves to go down to history, together with the stirring events it describes, on account of the collossal ineptitude and banality of the phraseology applied to the greatest national upheaval since the French revolution. Here is the gem:—

> "All the Allied nations have had their political reorganisations, and when the turn of Russia came it was, perhaps, only to be expected that, in a country whose political development has been retarded, the popular revolt against all influences affecting the vigorous prosecution of the war should be of a more forcible character t' an elsewhere."

"Political reorganisation" is good! The mind that regards the events of the past few days in Russia as being on the same plane of criticism as a political crisis in England or France deserves to be petrified and preserved in a museum.

Sitting of the Full Court.

An unusual event will take place to-day at the Bombay High Court when all the judges of the Court will sit together to hear a Full Bench reference. The case is one of too technical a character to be of any interest to the public at large, but no doubt the court will be crowded with members of the Bar anxious to assist at and profit by so unusual an occasion, while members of the public may be eager to seize the opportunity of reviewing the assembly of such an array of judicial talent. The case came originally before the Subordinate Judge of Akleshwar and thence went on appeal to the District Court of Broach which amended the decree of the court of first instance. A second appeal was preferred to the High Court and was dismissed by Mr. Justice Batchelor sitting as a single judge. Thereupon an appeal under the Letters Patent was admitted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton. That appeal came before Justice Beaman and Heaton in September last and they referred it to a Full Bench. It was then put before Justices Batchelor, Macleod and Shah but they were unable to arrive at a conclusion and the matter was therefore referred to the Full Court of seven judges. Exactly eighteen months have passed since the case first came up to the High Court.

GREAT BRITISH VICTORY IN FRANCE.

BAPAUME AND LE TRANSLOY CAPTURED.

VIGOROUS FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON THE AVRE.

BAPAUME CAPTURED.

TOWN LEFT IN FLAMES.

LE TRANSLOY & ACHIETLE-PETIT ALSO OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters announces that Bapaume has been taken.

LATER.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in a message dated to-day says:—Our troops entered Bapaume this morning after a stiff fight. The place was in flames, the Germans having evidently made all plans for setting fire to it when they were forced to retreat. Our troops are reported to be beyond Bapaume.

Letransloy and Achietlepetit are also reported to be in our hands.

VICTORIOUS BRITISH ADVANCE.

A SERIES OF VILLAGES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 7-10 p.m. Mar. 18.

Last night's communiqué from Field Marshal Haig said:—Bapaume has been captured after a stiff fight with the German rearguards. The town had been systematically pillaged by the enemy, who destroyed private houses and public buildings and carried off or burned everything of value.

Our advance proceeded rapidly to-day. Astride the Somme and southwards of the river we have entered the enemy's position on a sixteen miles front and occupied Fresnes, Horgny, Villers, Carbonnel, Barleux, Eterpigny and La Maisonette.

Northwards of the river, in addition to Bapaume, we hold Le Transley, Biefvillers, Bihucourt, Achiet-le-Grand, Achiet-le-Petit, Ablainzeville, Bucquoy and Essarts and also Quesnoy Farm, 1,500 yards north-eastward of the lastnamed village, and we have gained the western and north-western defences of Monchy-au-Bois.

We carried out successful raids eastward and northward of Arras reaching the support line.

GERMANS WORSTED IN AIR FIGHT.

Eight of our aeroplanes encountered sixteen enemy machines and broke up the hostile formation in twenty minutes and destroyed two German machines and drove two down damaged. All of ours returned.

GERMAN MAIN ARMY FALLS BACK.

IMPENDING FALL OF PERONNE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring on the evening of the 17th says:—The rapid hardening of the ground and the fine weather are responsible for the activity on the Somme and the Ancre. There has been much fighting to-day, because our patrols are pressing the enemy rearguards everywhere.

A very sharp conflict occurred at Bapaume, where the British were upon the enemy before he could clear away. The Germans are doing their utmost to avoid action and their covering troops began to withdraw immediately we advanced in the early morning. The rapidity of their retirement showed that the German main army had fallen back a considerable distance.

The landscape was blurred by the smoke of destructive conflagrations. The enemy set fire to Bapaume, which was blazing freely, but to-night our troops are well beyond the town, where working parties are already grappling with the flames.

The operations to-day partook of the nature of a drive on a broad front. The fall of Peronne is impending, as the place is quite untenable by the enemy.

CLIMAX TO BATTLES OF SOMME AND ANCRE.

FURTHER GERMAN RETREAT MADE DIFFICULT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Mar. 19.

The fall of Bapaume is the climax to the battles of the Somme and the Ancre. Major Moraht writing five months ago described Bapaume as "a little Gibraltar; it would be easier for the Spaniards to capture Gibraltar than the British and French Bapaume." The place is the centre of great roads. With these commanded by the British the further retreat of the Germans across the plain stretching into Belgium will be difficult and it is regarded as certain to be on a much bigger scale than hitherto, now that the French are making their pressure felt. Bapaume is the first big town to be captured by the Allies in the west since Arras. Its fall became inevitable when the Germans were expelled from Grevillers and Loupart Wood.

DUBLIN QUIET ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Mar. 18.

St. Patrick's Day passed very quietly in Dublin.

VIGOROUS FRENCH OFFENSIVE

FURTHER PROGRESS NORTH OF AVRE.

MANY SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

EIGHT ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., March 17.

A French communiqué says, we continued to progress on both the banks of the Avre and took prisoners. There was severe cannonading between Soissons and Rheims.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LATER.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 18.

Our detachments are continuing vigorously to press the enemy and are making further progress north of the Avre and between the Avre and the Oise on a front of more than twenty kilometres to a depth at certain points of more than four kilometres. We have taken one hundred prisoners.

A German attack north-west of Berryaubac was smashed up by our fire.

Some enemy fractions which succeeded in entering a portion of our trenches were driven out immediately with bayonet.

We have made substantial progress by means of grenades in the region west of Maisons de Champagne and captured several portions of trenches. Lively artillery firing continues throughout this sector and in the direction of Auberive.

Brisk struggle developed east of the Meuse in the region of Ferme-des-Chambosches. Several enemy attempts against one of our trenches were finally repulsed after a series of advances and retirements. The Germans sustained appreciable losses.

We made several successful raids west of the Meuse in Cheppy Wood, Boisle-pretre and near Remenouvelle, west of Pontamoisson and also on Sudelkopf in Alsace. We took prisoners.

There have been numerous fights in air. Eight enemy aeroplanes have been brought down, three by Captain Guynemer, whose total is now thirty-four.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ROYE AND LASSIGNY OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 7-10 p.m. Mar. 18.

Last night's French communiqué said:—On the whole front between Andechy and the Oise the enemy refusing battle abandoned under our pressure the powerfully and scientifically fortified lines he had occupied for two years.

Our advance to-day continued rapidly. Patrols entered Roye, pursuing the enemy, who blew up cross-roads and streets. The 800 inhabitants, whom the Germans had no time to remove, received our troops with ovation.

We also occupied Lassigny and reached and passed north-east of that place the Roye-Noyon Road at several points. The prisoners taken during the pursuit have not yet been counted.

There has been severe artillery firing in the Champagne and on the right of the Meuse.

As a reprisal for the burning of Bapaume a French aeroplane to-day bombed Frankfurt-am-Main.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

ADVANCE NORTHWARD OF SOMME CONTINUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., March 17.

A British communiqué says, our advance northward of the Somme continued. We hold nearly the whole of St. Pierre Vaast wood, also trenches extending 1,000 yards southward and 2,000 northward.

We beat off an attack north-east of Gommecourt.

We carried out successful raids in Arras, Souchez and Vermelles neighbourhoods inflicting many casualties.

There were several air fights in which four German machines were destroyed and three driven down damaged.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MR. HUGHES AND AUSTRIALIAN ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, March 17.
Recd. 6-50 p.m. Mar. 18.

Mr. Hughes has been invited to contest 34 out of 75 Federal constituencies. He has decided to contest Bendigo.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

FAILURE OF ENEMY COUPS-DE-MAIN.

ADVANCE BETWEEN OISE AND AVRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 17.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—Our light detachments occupied points in front of our lines between the Oise and the Avre. Score of prisoners were taken.

There has been fairly lively artillery firing in the region of Maisons-de-Champagne.

Enemy coups-de-main against our small posts in the neighbourhood of Courieres Wood and Chambertes Farm on the right bank of the Meuse failed.

Patrol encounters have occurred in Lorraine and Alsace in the sectors of Bures and Ceppois-le-Haut.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISN NAVAL AIR SQUADRON.

FINE WORK IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Mar. 18.

The Admiralty says:—Field Marshall Haig expressing his appreciation of the fine work of the naval airsquadron attached to the Armies in France states that it has certainly destroyed fourteen hostile aircraft and has driven down thirteen, the majority of which were undoubtedly wrecked.

WOMEN AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

QUEEN PRESENT AT CROWDED MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Mar. 18.

The Queen was present this afternoon at a crowded meeting of women at Albert Hal in favour of National Service. The occupants of the Royal box included the wives of the Dominion representatives. The proceedings were most enthusiastic.

INDIAN LABOUR CORPS.

BEING RAISED FOR SERVICE IN EUROPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 17.

At the request of the Home Government the Government of India propose to raise labour crops in the various provinces of India for service in Europe. These corps will be employed on dock work and in road and railway construction. Recruiting arrangements have been entrusted to local Governments having regard to the potential man power of India and to favourable terms and that the numbers required will be obtained wtihout difficulty.

WAR CABINET AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

TO SIT ON ALTERNATE DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 6-50 p.m. Mar. 18.

Besides the special series of War Cabinets attended by the representatives of the Dominions and India, the Imperial War Conference will meet at the Colonial Office under the presidency of Mr. Walter Long.

The date of the first meeting of the Conference has not been fixed, but it will probably be the 20th instant. It is expected that the War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference will sit on alternate days.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF ANGLO-FRENCH SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Mar. 18.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—English detachments between Sailly and St. Pierre Vaast Wood and French detachments between Beuvraignes and Lassigny established themselves in the trenches abandoned according to our plans.

Fighting continues northward of Monastir. The English have occupied the railway station at Poroj, eastward of Lake Doiran.

NORTH OF BAGDAD.

TURKS DRIVEN FURTHER BACK.

PART OF BAKUBAH OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Mar. 17.

A Mesopotamia official communiqué says:—After establishing posts on the left bank thirty miles upstream, General Maude attacked the Turkish rearguard on the rightbank fifteen miles northward of Bagdad after a night march on Wednesday and drove it back three miles. The Turks continued to fall back. At dusk we occupied a portion of the town of Bakubah on the right bank of the Diala. Machine-guns caused fire.

A small Turkish steamer while attempting to cross the Tigris on Tuesday night drifted down the river and was captured with a quantity of ammunition.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FALL OF BAGDAD.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL OF TURKISH EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Mar. 17.

The "New York Word" says:—Bagdad is the handwriting on the wall of the Turkish Empire and "The Herald" regards it as the beginning of the end of Prussianism. *Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

CONGRATULATIONS FROM MOSLEM RULERS IN PERSIA AND ARABIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 17.

Numerous telegrams of enthusiastic congratulation have been received by his Excellency the Viceroy on the capture of Bagdad, from Moslem rulers, chiefs and communities in Persia, the Persian Gulf and Arabia. These include cordial messages from the Sultan of Muscat and the Abdali Sultan.

The King of the Hedjaz has sent from Mecca the iolowing telegram to the High Commissioner in Egypt:—With all my heart I congratulate your Excellency over the occupation of Bagdad by your valiant troops. It is only meet that this city should thank God Almighty for its liberation from the criminal hand of the Turanians. We shall hear if God wills of similar good news from the western front. I pray the Almighty to grant victory and success to all those who are defending justice, civilization and the liberty of nations which has been transgressed upon.

LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 18.

The King of Hedjz has sent a telegram congratulatin the British on the occupation of Bagdad, thanking God for the liberation of the city from criminal hands and praying the Almighty to grant victory to those who are defending justice and civilisation.

FURTHER BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 16.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

All press comments on the taking of Bagdad dwell on the moral effect on the pan-Germans whose dream of eastern expansion is thus ended. To the watching East, says "The Times," it will seem to sound the knell of German aspirations.

The capture of Bagdad, says the "Daily Graphic" is the most resolute and resounding blow the Allies have struck in the war.

The "Morning Post" referring especially to the military aspect of the success points out that Bagdad commands several vital lines of communication. The Turkish army invading Persia was based on Bagdad. Its line of retreat before the Russians is now threatened. It would be premature to calculate the full consequences of the capture but it is known that a considerable Turkish army has been practically destroyed as an organised force, that the whole strategic situation in Mesopotamia has been changed with consequences that cannot but be felt on other fronts.

The "Petit Parisien" remarks that public opinion in Constantinople will not fail to declare that if Turkey had not been compelled to reinforce the fronts in Galicia, the Dobrudja and Salonika the misfortune might have been avoided.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

FEAT OF FRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

"ALL CREW PERISH."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 18.

A French communiqué this afternoon says:—At half past five this morning Zeppelin L39 which had flown over the region of Paris was hit at a height of 3,500 metres above Compiegne by our antiaircraft guns and fell on fire in the town gardens. All of the crew perished. Neither the fall of the airship nor the explosion of her bombs did any damage.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, March 17.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 18.

The Zeppelin fell on a wall separating two gardens and became a mass of formless debris.

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—L39 was staggering homewards winged with a French aeroplane overhauling her when she was sighted at Compiegne at daybreak. An incendiary shell from an anti-aircraft battery hit the stern of the airship and in a few seconds she was a blazing torch. Her cargo of bombs exploded before she reached the ground.

AIR-RAID ON WESTGATE.

NO CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 6-55 a.m., Mar. 17.

The Press Bureau states that a hostile aeroplane at half past five this morning dropped bombs on Westgate. There were no casualties and the damage done was slight.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AIR RAID ON KENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., March 17.

It is officially stated that hostile airships attacked the South-Eastern counties last night and dropped bombs in Kent.

The raid is progressing.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 6-50 p.m. Mar. 18.

According to the accounts of the Zeppelin raid on Kent one airship was at first reported to have been heard and others later when engines were clearly audible and flashes in the sky were visible.

Some bombs were dropped and seemed to be powerful ones as they fell with loud explosions. No further details have been received.

ITALIANS WELL PREPARED TO MEET ENEMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

"The Times" correspondent on the Italian front states that since summer, the Austrians have constructed 2,000 miles of military roads between the Adige valley and Cadore and could on the shortest concentrate more men and guns than in 1916.

Reuter's correspondent in Rome says reports from the ront indicates that the Austro-Germans are preparing another strafing expedition, which General Von Hoetzendore is directing, but the Italian army has made such strides as regards artillery and in other directions as to enable it to paralyse any onslaught.

PLIGHT OF THE TURKS.

EASTERN TROOPS TO BE RECALLED IF HUNS PERMIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 6-50 p.m. Mar. 18.

The Athens correspondent of "The Times" learns from a diplomatic source that as the result of their defeats in Mesopotamia the Turks intend, if the Germans permit, to recall their troops from the eastern front to defend the Ottoman territories and also to call out practically the whole male population.

LEVY EN MASSE IN AUSTRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The "Central News Agency's" Zurich correspondent says it is reported from Vienna that a levee en masse has been proclaimed and it is believed that the calling up of men to the age of 61 is imminent.

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.

BRITISH LABOUR LEADERS' SYMPATHY.

NEED OF OVERTHROWING GERMAN DESPOTISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., March 17.

The Press Bureau announces that Labour leaders, including Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Brace, have telegraphed to the Russian Labour leaders that organised Labour in Britain is watching with the deepest sympathy the efforts of the Russian people to rid themselves of the power of reactionary elements, which are impeding the advance towards victory. Labour in Britain and France has long realised that Germany's despotism must be overthrown to open the way to free and peaceful development of nations. This has inspired them to unprecedented efforts and sacrifices and they confidently anticipate the assistance of Russian Labour. They emphasise that any remission of efforts will be disastrous to comrades in trenches and to common hopes of social regeneration.

Telegrams regarding the crisis in Russia are arriving very irregularly and it is almost impossible to preserve any sequence. Those hitherto received appear to be of a supplementary nature to earlier messages which have not yet come to hand. Everything is being issued as received.—Appeared our Sunday Edition.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL'S MANIFESTO.

EXHORTS ALL RUSSIANS TO OBEY PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 17.
Recd. 6-50 p.m. Mar. 18.

The manifesto of the Grand Duke Michael, which was issued yesterday, says that he is resolved only to accept supreme power provided that a plebiscite of the nation declared through its Constituent Assembly agrees. Meanwhile, he exhorts all Russians to obey the Provisional Government.

LITTLE BLOODSHED IN PROVINCES.

ARREST OF NOTORIOUS REACTIONARY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Mar. 18.

Immediately the abdication of the Tsar was announced the Imperial flag was lowered from the Winter Palace and replaced by a huge red flag. The Constituent Assembly will meet in the Winter Palace.

Apart from the killing of a few hated officials, including the Governor of Tver, who resisted the new Government, no bloodshed is reported from provinces. The latest persons to suffer arrest include the Cossack General Reenkampf, the ruthless suppressor of the revolution in 1905, ex-minister Krijanowsky author of the electoral law restricting suffrage and Count Kokovtzoff. The last named was seized when he called at the Treasury to draw his salary as Councillor of the Empire.

RAILWAY PASSENGER SERVICE KEPT NORMAL.

An official statement issued here says:—Passenger service on railways throughout the revolution has been normal and the only trouble with troops has been due to General Ivanoff, who when in command of a troop-train threatened the employees with summary punishment if they delayed it. The employees unmoved by the threats sent the train back.

NEW REGIME FOR FINLAND.

GOVERNOR ARRESTED BY ORDER OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Mar. 18.

The Provisional Government has appointed Deputy Rodicheff Minister for Finland, Admiral Nepenine, Commander of the Baltic Fleet, has arrested Zein, Governor of Finland, and Neorovitineff, Vice-President of the Economic Department of the Finnish Senate, by order of the Provisional Government.

RUSSIAN ARSENALS CONTINUE WORKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The Powder mills at Okhta continued work throughout the trouble, demonstrating the patriotism of the workers. The Putiloffe Arsenal and other works resumed yesterday.

HOLLAND TAKES CHARGE OF GERMAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Mar. 18.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Mar. 18.

Holland has taken charge of the German interests in China and the Dutch soldiers have disarmed the German Legation guard. Denmark represents China in Germany.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

POPULAR FEELING FAVOURS CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CONCERN AT RUSSIAN SOLIDARITY.

TSAR'S ABDICATION FINAL.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL REFUSES REGENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 12-0 midnight Mar. 17.

A telegram from Petrograd, dated the 16th instant, says the Tsar has abdicated.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LATER.

The Tsar transfers the supreme command of the Russian armies to Grand Duke Nicholas.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LATER.

The Tsar abdicated at midnight on Thursday on behalf of himself and the Tsarevitch in favour of Grand Duke Michael.

The latter abdicated on Friday afternoon and the Government is vested in the Executive of the Duma and the National Cabinet.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LATER.

The Tsar has issued a manifesto to the people stating that he thought fit, at the time of internal troubles and in order more effectively to prosecute the war and for the good of the country, to abdicate the throne in favour of Grand Duke Michael.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TSAR'S MANIFESTO.

PETROGRAD, March 17.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Mar. 18.

The text of the Tsar's manifesto says:—"In the days of a great struggle against a foreign enemy, which has been endeavouring for three years to enslave our country, God has been pleased to send to Russia further painful trial of internal troubles, which threaten to have a fatal effect on the further progress of the war and the destinies of Russia. The honour of her heroic army, the happiness of the people and the whole future of the beloved Fatherland demand that the war be conducted at all costs to a victorious end. The cruel enemy is making his last efforts and the moment is near when the valiant army, together with our glorious Allies, will finally overthrow the enemy. In those decisive days of the life of Russia, we thought it our duty to secure to the people, close union and organisation of all its forces for the realisation of a speedy victory; wherefore, in agreement with the Duma, we recognised that it was for the good of the country to abdicate the crown and lay down the supreme power. Not wishing to separate ourself from our beloved son we bequeath our heritage to our brother Michael with our blessing for the future of the Throne; we bequeath it to our brother to govern in full union with the national representatives, and to take his inviolable oath to them in the name of the beloved Fatherland. We call upon all faithful sons of the Fatherland to fulfil their sacred patriotic duty, to obey the Tsar in the painful moment of national trials, and to aid him, with representatives of the nation, to conduct the Russian State in the way of prosperity and glory. God help Russia."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS' ADVICE TO TSAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 6-55 a.m., Mar. 17.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent wiring on Thursday evening says that the Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed to M. Rodzianko that in agreement with General Alexieff he requested the Tsar to make the only possible decision which would save Russia and secure victory.

Calm is rapidly being restored in Petrograd. Troops are still clearing the roofs and garrets of partisans of the old regime.

The garrison at Tsarskoe Selo has adhered to the new Government, welcoming the latter's delegates most enthusiastically.—*—Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TSAR BOWS DOWN TO THE INEVITABLE.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 17.

Despatches from Petrograd state that the Emperor has not replied to M. Rodzianko's warning telegrams, but replying to the intimation by the Council of Ministers of their resignation on Sunday night, said that he was sending General Alexieff as Dictator. Events after that, however, were so startling and dramatic that no alternative was left to the Tsar but to comply with the Duma's wishes.

Another narrative of events states that 100 were killed and wounded by the first volley fired by the Guards at Nevsky Prospekt on Sunday afternoon, but the crowds remained on the sidewalks and shouted to the soldiers:—"We are sorry for you. You had to do your duty."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

IMPERIAL REGENCY DOOMED FOR EVER.

POPULAR FEELING FAVOURS CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 6-50 p.m. Mar. 18.

The incongruity of the Tsar's manifesto and the actual situation in Petrograd is becoming manifest. Any idea of Imperial Regency seems to be fading. The latest telegrams from Petrograd show that the popular feeling inclines strongly to a constitutional Republic, of which Premier Lvoff is momentarily the head.

BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION.

STARVING POPULACE AND PURBLIND AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 3-10 p.m., Mar. 16.
Recd. 9-20 a.m., Mar. 17.

The latest despatch from Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd gives further description of the events leading up to the revolution. It says:—

For weeks people have been obliged to stand for five hours in 40 degrees of frost waiting to buy bread and even then they have frequently not obtained any. Potatoes are eight times dearer than usual, while other foodstuffs are prohibitive. The Minister of Agriculture ascribed the state of affairs to the non-arrival of flour owing to snowstorms, as though snowstorms were phenomenal at this time of the year.

PREMIER ENGAGED IN SPIRITUALISTIC SEANCES.

M. Protopopoff, who is a wealthy manufacturer as well as courtier with a reputation for debonair duplicity, was absent from Saturday's Food Conference convened by M. Rodzianko and it was generally believed that he was engaged in spiritualistic seances at the Tsarkoe Selo Palace.

BLINDNESS OF THE AUTHORITIES.

With the Premier a nonentity, it is not surprising that the food situation produced dismay. Although thousands of Cossacks and also mounted infantry patrolled the Nevsky Prospect, the people were not deterred and held a demonstration on the 10th instant. It was remarkable that they belonged for the most part to the middle class. They cheered the troops and some of the latter doffed their caps and cheered in return. But to this eloquent sign of the times the authorities remained blind.

ARREST OF THE MINISTERS.

The Premier Protopopoff, the Minister of Justice and other officials were arrested and brought to the Duma. The majority were released but Protopopoff and the Minister of Justice were detained.

A committee of officers and men is now sitting at the Taurida Palace, controlling the troops in Petrograd. All motor cars have been commandered, but they will be returned. Order is now the watchword of the day.

TSAR'S ABDICATION TO BE FINAL.

The new Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Miliukoff, interviewed by Reuter's representative on the 15th inst. declared that the new Government considered it indispensable that the abdication of the Emperor should be final and that the Regency should be temporarily entrusted to the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TSAR'S WHEREABOUTS.

LATER.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 17.

M. Miliukoff continued:—Such is our decision and we consider it impossible to alter it. He contradicted the rumours that the Tsar had been arrested and stated that according to the latest news his Majesty was at Pskoff. The Empress remains at Tsarskoe Selo in perfect safety.

AIMS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

M. Miliukoff proceeded:—The problems we are going to solve consist in the re-establishment of a power capable of obtaining victory. The great crime of the late Government was that of throwing the country into complete disorganisation and subjecting it to the hardest trials. This might have dangerously affected the issue of war. The increase in popular discontent caused the revolution, which has been almost the shortest and most bloodless in history. It enabled the people to regain confidence in Government's strength and would increase popular enthusiasm and multiply the national forces, enabling them at length to win the war. The Duma was the centre of an enormous moral force. It also now had to supply the Army. Every hour brought news bearing witness to the continual growth of the power derived from the forces of national representation.—*Appeared our Sunday Edition.*

CRISIS UNKNOWN TO PROVINCES BEFORE REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 17.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., March 17.

On the afternoon of the 16th, the banks re-opened and drastic measures were taken to restore order. Malefactors resisting arrest were liable to be shot on sight.

There is plenty of evidence that the provinces were kept absolutely in the dark regarding the situation in Petrograd prior to the revolution.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HAPPENINGS IN PETROGRAD.

SCENES OF FRENCH REVOLUTION RECALLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 0-10 p.m., Mar. 17.

A despatch from Petrograd of to-day's date says that there is still a little shooting from the roofs by the police, who receive short shrift when they are hunted down. Red ribbons and favours are to be seen everywhere, including on lances, rifles and caps of troops. Large parties of Cossacks are riding in the streets singing national songs and processions of all kinds, military, naval and civilian, are to be seen. More than one is headed by the flag of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Crowds of soldiers and others daily assemble around the Duma. It would require a Carlyle to describe the seething Lobby with earnest colloquies and mob oratory with its appeals for patriotism and self-sacrifice and denunciations of all connected with the old regime. At one end of the Lobby stands a rampart of sacks of flour. Here is a pile of boxes of cartridges. There half a dozen sleeping soldiers. At the entrance there is a counter of medicines and first aid appliances.

Visitors to the common room have included journalists and the white-bearded political leader Lopatine, a member of the odd society styled "People's Will," who spent twenty years in Schluesselburg Prison and is only now able to return to Petrograd.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TROOPS JOIN THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 17.

It was on Monday that the events became dramatic and rapid, when the troops resenting police tricks and brutalities began to join the people and the arsenal and prisons were captured. The convicts were liberated and the law court were set on fire, but the building was saved.

The worst scenes were around Nicholas Station, where the police with machine-guns on roofs and in houses fusilladed the crowd. The Nevsky Prospekt was illuminated in the evening with searchlights from the Admiralty.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MINISTERS' LAST REFUGE AND SURRENDER.

The offices in the Admiralty quarter were the final refuge of the Government who took refuge in the Prefecture protected by machine-guns posted on the Admiralty roof, while the revolutionaries in armoured cars dashed through the streets replying to their fire. The Admiralty surrendered at three on Tuesday morning and the Ministers disappeared. Some were afterwards arrested and others including Protopoff surrendered.

POPULAR REJOICINGS IN MOSCOW.

COMMANDANT AND A THOUSAND POLICE GENDARMES UNDER ARREST

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
MOSCOW, Mar. 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Mar. 17.

The inhabitants are rejoicing at the overthrow of the Government and officers are supporting the new National Government. A Military Committee has been formed to preserve order and regulate food supplies. General Nirosovsky, Commandant of Moscow, and a thousand police gendarmes have been arrested and the political prisoners released.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SITUATION IN PETROGRAD.

MR. LAW ON MEAGRENESS OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 17.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bonar Law said that he regretted that his statement in the House yesterday, which was based on a message from the Duma, had produced an impression that the abdication was a fait accompli for which the Tsar's consent had been obtained. A further telegram now stated that the previous message was apparently not quite accurate. The Emperor's abdication and appointment of Grand Duke Michael as Regent were not yet effective, although decided upon by the Duma Executive. Another telegram stated that the whereabouts of the Tsar was unknown.

Mr. Bonar Law added, "that is all the information we have received" and pointed out that in the circumstances it was impossible to form an accurate estimate as to what had happened.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

On Tuesday, Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador, accompanied by the French Ambassador, was paying his usual call at the Foreign Office, undeterred by the activity of police snipers concealed in barracks. The people recognized Sir George Buchanan and cheered and escorted him back to the Embassy.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO BE CONVENED.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN DUMA EXECUTIVE AND WORKMEN'S DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, 5-35 p.m., Mar. 16.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Mar. 17.

The most important conference between the Executive of the Duma and delegates of workmen lasted throughout the night and finally an agreement was practically reached concerning the transition period prior to the elections for a Constituent Assembly. The Executive insisted in the interests of war on the necessity of a complete establishment of order before the elections.

M. Kerenski, who is Socialist, accepted the Portfolio of Justice on condition that the Constituent Assembly be convened and that the elections be based on universal suffrage.

ALL WELL WITH BRITISH COLONY.

Reuter learns that the British colony in Petragrad are all well and treated with every consideration.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

REGENERATED RUSSIA.

CRIMES TOWARDS PEOPLE TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., March 17.

A telegram from Petrograd, dated the evening of the 16th, says the Minister of Justice, Kerenski, addressing a large assemblage of soldiers and civilians from the Duma, announced that the first act of the new Government had been the publication of the decree providing full amnesty. He also stated that the members of the previous Dumas illegally banished to Siberia, would be released forthwith.

Kerenski stated that the Provisional Government took office in virtue of the agreement with the Council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, who had approved it by several hundred votes against fifteen. Kerenski said "Comrades, in my jurisdiction are all premiers and ministers of the old regime. They must answer before the law for all their crimes towards the people." (voices cried 'no mercy'). Korenski replying, said, none should be condemned without trial in regenerated Russia; they would not have resort to shameful means. He appealed to soldiers for co-operation and urged them to listen to their officers and not to listen to promptings of agents of the old regime.

The Minister was enthusiastically acclaimed.

A labour leader made a similar exhortation to soldiers.

Subsequently officers, soldiers and workmen vied in carrying the leader above the heads of a cheering throng.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

IMPERIAL ARMS REMOVED.

A "SOCIALIST REPUBLIC."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 18.

A telegram from Petrograd of yesterday's date says that between 2 and 3 in the afternoon men with ladders began removing the Imperial Arms from the public buildings and shops. The Arms were for the most part burned in the streets. Some were hurled through ice in canals.

The Tsar's abdication reached Petrograd at night time and consequently caused little stir. During the day there was a big procession of soldiers and civilians singing patriotic songs and the Marseillaise. Bursts of cheering broke out outside the Duma when the mounted troops bearing a flag inscribed "Long live the Socialist Republic in all countries" drew rein.

DETAILS OF ABDICATION.

A MIDNIGHT DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, March 18.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 18.

Details which have been received of the abdication of the Tsar, show that a deputation including General Russky, waited on the Tsar at Pskoff at midnight, described the latest events and advised him not to send troops from Petrograd to the front, because every soldier became revolutionary when he approached the capital.

"What do you want me to do?" asked the Tsar.

"Abdicate" was the reply.

The Tsar was silent for a moment and then remarked:—"It would pain me to be separated from my son. Therefore, I abdicate in favour of my brother." He then signed the decree of abdication which had already been drafted.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Mar. 17.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith asked for information regarding the situation in Russia.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that there have been a few massacres, but added there was nothing he could communicate to the House at present. Messages were arriving hourly and he promised information later.

Mr. Wedgwood suggested sending a message of sympathy to the Duma. (Cheers).

Mr. Bonar Law replied that there need be no anxiety on that point but pointed out that we must see the situation a little clearer.

Mr. Lynch asked:—Have steps been taken to recognise officially the New Government?

Mr. Bonar Law said:—That is really answered by the reply just given.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DUMA EXECUTIVE THE SOLE AUTHORITY.

ALLIED DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES' RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 16.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., March 17.

The British, French and Italian diplomatic representatives and military attaches have informed the Executive of the Duma of their readiness to recognise the Executive as the sole authority in Russia and to enter into business relations forthwith.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

POLICY OF THE CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 17.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 17.

The Government has issued a manifesto to the Russian people. It refers to the triumph over the noxious forces of the old regime and states that the Cabinet's policy is as follows:—Immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offences; freedom of speech, of press, of association and labour organisation; freedom to strike; extension of these liberties to officials and troops so far as military technical conditions permit; abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions; also immediate preparation for summoning of constituent assembly based on universal suffrage, which shall establish governmental regime and constitution of the country.

The programme provides for substitution for the police of national militia with elective heads and subject to self-governing bodies. Communal elections shall be based on universal suffrage. Revolutionary troops shall not be disarmed but they shall not leave Petrograd. It also provides for equalisation of soldiers' social rights with civilians. It is notified that the above reforms shall be instituted without delay.

"LIBERTY" REVOLUTION'S WATCHWOOD.

Everyone except the extremists longs for order, which rivals 'liberty' as the watchword of the revolution. Accordingly, zemstvos and municipalities throughout the country are organising railwaymen, soldiers, workers and peasants. Train services have not been interrupted throughout the revolution and are now rushing supplies to towns hitherto faced with starvation. Everywhere grain stores have been requisitioned and estates temporarily taken over by local committees representing all classes. Government has appealed to peasants to bring in grain, citing the example of Britain, where the nation has been placed on its honour. This confidence in the nation has been justified in Petrograd, where a few drunken people in the streets have roused popular indignation and have been promptly locked up.

There will be a great parade of troops before the Ministers to-morrow.

Ex-premiers Golitzin and Goremykin, ex-commandant of Petrograd, General Habaloff and ex-ministers Sukhomlinoff, Bielaieff, Protopopoff, Scheglovitoff, Maklakoff, Kakaroff and Kurloff have been incarcerated in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Other prominent personages have been temporarily lodged in the Duma buildings.

The new Government has opened the Bar to Jewish lawyers who have hitherto been excluded.

The speech of Kerenski has had a soothing effect on revolutionary extremists, but it is noteworthy that Kerensky, addressing workmen, said he remained a republican in spite of his acceptance of office.

The proclamation of officers to soldiers speaks of 'accursed old regime'.

A meeting of officers has resolved to support the Executive of the Duma.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN PRESS ON RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

THE TAINT OF GERMANISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., March 17.

Vienna telegrams received in Berne, state that the news from Petrograd has excited considerable apprehension in Austro-Hungarian political circles.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 18.

There is unanimous absence of anything approaching satisfaction in the German press over the Russian revolution in its bearing towards the war. Indeed it is generally acknowledged that the new regime is likely to prosecute hostilities with greater vigour than did that which has been overthrown, against which the papers comment that one of the principal charges was the taint of Germanism.

THE "VORWAERT'S" WARNING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
COPENHAGEN, March 17.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 18.

The "Vorwaerts" warns the Germans that the revolution in Russia is not a propeace rioting, but the work of superpatriots, the success of which will strengthen the Anglo-Russian alliance.

The "Rheinisch-Westfaelische Zeitung" says:—If the revolution is the work of M. Miliukoff, as appears to be the case, then the career of the Grand Duke Nicholas is not yet ended, for he is said to embody the anti-German feeling and then we shall have war to the knife.

REMARKABLE WARNING BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, March 18.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 18.

Maximilian Harden in a remarkable article says:—Only a blockhead would deny the importance of the fall of Baghdad as a changing power in Asia. He scornfully refers to submarinism and points out that the ruthlessness has merely resulted in the greatest Republics in the world, the United States and China, rupturing with Germany. Harden foreshadows a triple alliance consisting of America, China and Japan vigorously intervening in the war.

EFFECT OF REVOLUTION ON GERMANY.

CHANCELLOR ON NEED OF DEMOCRATISATION AFTER WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 16.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Mar. 18.

The German press is generally reserved in its comments on the Russian revolution, but the impression is growing that the speech recently delivered in the Prussian Diet by Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, in which he hinted at the need for democratisation of Germany after the war, was caused by his knowledge of the events in Petrograd.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" seems to think so. It says that the democratisation must come, because it is the will of German people and points to the revolution in Petrograd as an example of the result of an opposite policy.

Vienna newspapers are of opinion that the revolution will have world-wide effects.

COMMOTION IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

SOCIALIST MEMBER DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 16.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Mar. 17.

Hoffman, a member of the Socialist Ministry, caused a great commotion in the Prussian Diet by a strong denunciation of the Government. He said that Bethmann-Hollweg was merely the fig-leaf of military absolutism and added:—The Russian revolution should be a "Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin" for our rulers.

Hoffman attributed the alleged existance of 30,000 cases of small-pox in north Germany to under-feeding and was condemning submarinism, when the closure was applied.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

OVATION TO IMPRISONED MEMBER OF DUMA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, March 18.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., March 18.

M. Pianyk, a member of the Duma, has been liberated after suffering imprisonment for a decade in the Schlusselburg Prison. He received an ovation when he appeared in the Duma.

A wonderful reception awaits the venerable Madame Breshkoffsky, styled the Grandmother of the Revolution, who has been for twenty years a prisoner in Serbia.

The ruins of the political prisons are to be preserved as historic relics.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

"TIMES" ON MR. CHAMBERLAINS' COURAGEOUS STAND.

LORD HARDINGE'S GRAVE WARNING RECALLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Mar. 17.

"The Times" pays a tribute to the firm and courageous stand made by Mr. Chamberlain in the matter of the Indian cotton duties and compares his speech to the Lancashire deputation with the famous deliverance of Sir Henry Fowler in the House of Commons in 1895. The paper emphasises Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the deputation was demanding the preservation of a privileged position not accorded to any other British trade, and says:—"That fact makes the position of Lancashire cotton trade wholly untenable. The British manufacturers of jute, woollen and leather goods and iron and steel do not ask for excise duties and if they did they would not obtain a hearing."

With regard to the Indian feeling "The Times" calls attention to what it calls the grave warning of Lord Hardinge to the Imperial Government last year, quoted by Mr. Chamberlain, that "The strength of the political aspect of this question cannot be denied. It was potent before the war and is doubly potent now. The problem is fast developing into one outside the special interests of any particular party in India and becoming one of solidarity of India and England."

"MORNING POST'S" SUGGESTION.

The "Morning Post" expresses the opinion that it would have been better if the controversy had not been raised, but if the duty had to be imposed, Mr. Chamberlain might have introduced the principle of preference and given Lancashire better terms than foreign cottons in the Indian market.

The paper suggests that the Imperial Government should reconsider the matter, which it would be wiser to defer for discussion by the Imperial Conference.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

FULLER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 17.

The following is a fuller report of Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the Lancashire deputation:—

After stating that his Majesty's Government had acted only after grave consideration of great interests involved, Mr. Chamberlain said:—Now gentlemen, what is your first complaint? It is that we have needlessly raised a question which has slumbered for 20 years. You seem to think that my colleagues and I or the Government of India went out of our way to make a difficulty with Lancashire. I am afraid that one impression is very clearly left upon my mind by this deputation, and that is how deep and wide is the gulf which separates the feeling of Lancashire from the feeling of India. Consider, gentlemen, how this question arises. India which has taken its part, and a very fine part in this war, in every theatre of the war, or almost every theatre of the war, which has sent her sons to fight as you have sent your sons, whose armies have reaped fresh laurels even within the last few hours, have gained one of the great and striking successes of the war, India desires also to contribute financially to the cost of the war. The Government of India were urged to propose such contribution by Indian spokesmen in the earlier stages of the war. They were hotly criticised by not too reasonable critics in this country for not having done so and blamed for showing a lack of patriotism and lack of imperial instinct. I am not going to trouble you with them. But, I think I could show that there were good reasons why this contribution could not have been made earlier. But we arrived at the position at which the finances of India and other circumstances made it possible for India to offer a contribution of money as well as in supplies, stores and above all in men, and a contribution of 100 millions was offered, and gratefully accepted by his Majesty's Government in the spirit in which it was offered. To meet the charges of that contribution it was necessary to raise new revenue and we had to raise another three millions and half of taxation. You are very anxious that large profits in India should not escape. So was the Government and for the first time in Indian history, they have imposed a super-tax of one and a half million in the first year. They have increased one of their export duties, they are leaving a small charge on goods traffic within India, but they needed more and looking around they proposed to raise what more they needed by this increase on the cotton. What alternative had they? Would you have had them, you who again and again throughout your speeches have professed that you are keenly and anxiously solicitous for the welfare of the poor and the peasantry of India, raise the salt duty? Then where else was this money to come from? Let us go step by step. I will come to the question of the countervailing duty afterwards. I say this measure arose out of fiscal necessities and was proposed solely for fiscal necessities, and would not have been proposed at all if fiscal necessities did not require it.

INDIAN RESENTMENT AGAINST EXCISE DUTIES.

Do not think, gentlemen, that as far as my personal opinions go, I particularly like this policy. If I had any views about the cotton duties, when I entered this office, it would be that I should like to get rid of them lock stock and barrel, customs and excise. But it is no use doing that under circumstances like those of to-day. We must raise in India as elsewhere, a part of our revenue by customs duties and the cotton goods must take their share of the customs revenue which has to be raised. Do not underrate the strength of Indian feeling on this question. You said "If indeed it was necessary to raise the customs duty, why did you not also raise the excise." Well, you have been satisfied for twenty years with the arrangements made by the late Lord Wolverhampton as afterwards modified by Lord George Hamilton. For all those twenty years the settlement which you have found satisfactory, has been an open sore in India. It is twenty years ago that Lord Lansdowne used words, which were quoted in the debates of those times by Sir Henry Fowler, and I venture to read them to you to-day, for, if they were true twenty years ago they are of tenfold greater force and truth to-day. He said, "There has never been a moment when it was more necessary to counteract the impression that our financial policy in India is dictated by selfish considerations." It is a gross libel to say, and I hope this is true to-day, that either of the great political parties of this country will for the sake of *appeasing* advantage, deny to the people of India the fair-play which they expect. Now, gentlemen, I say to you quite frankly, that it was not a possible course. It was not practical politics to retort upon the offer of the Government of India to contribute £100,000,000 to the cost of this war, that they might do so, and we would accept it, but that we could not accept the proposals which they made to enable them to carry out their gift, unless they imposed additional excise corresponding to the additional customs duties. That would indeed have turned this, which is now the free-will offering of India to the Empire in this great hour of struggle, into the fiercest subject of contention from one end of the land to the other, and I do not hesitate to say that it would have made the offer of the Government impossible. Permit me to say gentlemen, that I know more about India than some of those who addressed the meeting and I venture to say—and I have persons around me who know I am speaking the truth—that to couple such a condition with the acceptance of the gift from the people and Government of India would have been to make that gift impossible.

LANCASHIRE'S SPECIAL PRIVILEGED POSITION.

Consider gentleman, what it is that you are asking. Mr. Robinson, I think it was, in the course of observations that he made to me, spoke about other trades and their lack of sympathy with him. He said, "If customs duties were imposed, would they not join with us to secure corresponding excise?" But, customs are imposed on other trades. But there is no corresponding excise except in the case of cotton. You are not asking that you shall be preserved from a special disability imposed upon you alone of British trades competing in India. You are asking that you shall have preserved to you a special position of privilege which has not been accorded to any other British trade. It is quite true and do not let it be thought that I for one moment think the contrary, that your trade is vastly the most important. But there are other industries in India which will compete with our own. There must be. It is a political necessity for India. It is an industrial necessity for India. It is a social necessity for India. But as far as the manufacturers and workpeople engaged in those industries in this country are concerned, none of them are protected by the excise. It is to the cotton trades alone that an excise has been accorded. But more than that, gentlemen, are you quite sure that on your own principles that excise was fair as between you and India? A gentleman spoke of our experience of excise here. We are not very fond of excise in this country. It is always a harassing thing. It is always a disability to the manufacturer who is submitting to it. Dr. Johnson defined it as a hateful tax, and I do not suppose that anybody here likes it just as I am certain that everybody in India dislikes it. But I do not know of any excise in this country which is levied at exactly the same rate as the customs duties which it is supported to countervail. There is always an allowance made between the excise and the customs for the expenses to which the manufacturer is put who has to manufacture under the excise. There has been no such difference between the excise and the customs duty as they previously existed in India. But that is not the whole of the story. You have imported what you wanted to import for your mills or your requirements free of duties. The Indian mill-owner and manufacturer has to pay duty on all the stores or materials that he might import. Are you quite sure that what you ask me to maintain in the name of equality is really equality? It seems to me there has been protection hitherto, but there has not been equality hitherto, and that the protection has been on the side of Lancashire.

A DANGEROUS IGNORANCE OF INDIA'S SITUATION.

Mr. Chamberlain then proceeded to show by classifying the trade that the area of effective competition between Lancashire and Bombay goods is in reality restricted to a very small area, in the counts between 20 and 30. He concluded:—Now, gentlemen, I have only one thing more to say to you. I am anxious myself that my colleague Lord Islington should say a few words to you, and that when he has spoken, as we now have present in London the representatives from India who are accompanying me to the War Cabinet, who arrived last night and are present here to day, I shall ask one or perhaps two of them to speak to you, coming fresh from India, of what is the Indian feeling on this subject not to go into details of the trade such as I have attempted to do, but just to tell you how India feels, because I think Lancashire ought to know. For, gentlemen, nothing has struck me more in the speeches you have made than the want of knowledge, I do not want to use a harsh word, but the absolute want of knowledge of Indian conditions and Indian feeling betrayed by the speakers to-day. You have spoken as if the Government of India against its will and its better judgment, the Secretary of State in Council at Home and his Majesty's Government here, were all the dupes of a little knot of greedy millowners who were not satisfied with profits that might make anybody's mouth water, but who had clamoured and agitated until they had secured some further assistance. You entirely mistake the situation and it is a dangerous mistake. I beg you to face the facts. It may not alter your judgment. It may not affect the course which you feel it necessary to pursue, but do not take your course in ignorance. Do not take it believing that in India there is no public opinion behind the Government or that the Government itself is the tool of a small and greedy clique. India is changing rapidly. Lord Lansdowne spoke of the rapidity of the changes 20 years ago, they have been infinitely greater the last 20 years. We have called India to our Councils, in increasing numbers they will take their share and play their part in the Government of India But if you call them into your Councils, if you invite them to take the part for which they are qualified, and to which they are entitled in the Government and development of their country, you must have patience with their views even when you think they are mistaken. You must deal tenderly with the matters in which they are vitally interested, and you must be willing to listen to them and when you can to grant their wishes.

UNANIMITY OF OPINION IN INDIA.

Now, there is no representative of Indian opinion who has not from the first regarded and does not now regard the special and peculiar position hitherto accorded to cotton in the Indian market unlike that of any other British trade, as a great and crying grievance and an injury to India, there is not one of them who does not deeply resent it. There is no subject which has come in for more universal condemnation. But that is not the whole of the story, I think, it was Mr. Garnett who was bold enough to quote Latin and remind us that those who come across the seas may change their skies, but do not change their opinions. But sometimes they do and to my mind the more remarkable thing than the unanimity of the Indian peoples is the unanimity of British opinion in India. If to-morrow, I gave the order or if the Secretary of State-in-Council sent out instructions that a countervailing duty was to be imposed, not only would no Indian in the Legislative Council vote for such a measure or abstain from voting against it, but no British official would vote for that measure except as the result of instructions because it was his duty and he was left no choice. The feelings of Indians on this subject are shared by the Britons whom we send out to help to rule. They are shared by the non-official community whether it be Indian or whether it be British and throughout all the questions which are affected, you cannot find one on which there is greater or I should think so complete union as there is among all classes of both the races, among officials and non-officials, on this subject in India, against the contention that cotton is to be treated, specially that it is to have reserved to it privileges, which are not accorded to any other British industry, and that for all time the Indians must never move it without at once imposing an excise to an equivalent amount.

POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

There is no question on which all India is so absolutely united. It comes to this, that the Viceroy last year warned me, and said that the strength of the political aspect of this question cannot be denied. It was potent before the war and it is doubly potent now. The problem is fast developing into one outside the special interests of any particular political party in England, and is becoming.—and these are his own words.—one of the solidarity of India and England. Now, gentlemen, I would not have you understand that I suppose India will read this speech, that I underrate the responsibilities attaching to his Majesty's Government here, and more the Secretary of State in Council. We have great responsibilities, and we must continue to have great responsibilities for many years to come, and those responsibilities carry with them rights and duties. It may be and will be necessary for us to control and to restrain Indian opinion, to refuse requests which it prefers sometimes or to postpone their adoption, it may be necessary for us to do all those things and we must make our responsibility and act on it. But if we are to run counter to Indian opinion, if we are to reject their wishes, let us choose our grounds well, and do not let us meet them on ground where not only have they a deep and rankling sense of injustice and injury, but where every Englishman in India not directly concerned with your country and your trade, shares the view which is held by his Indian fellow subjects.

GOVERNMENTT DECISION IRREVOCABLE.

Replying to a vote of thanks, Mr. Chamberlain said:—I would not have added a word if you had not made fresh appeal to me, but I must not leave you under any misapprehension. I am not only ready, but I am eager to see the fiscal policy of India reconsidered at the end of the war in conjunction with the fiscal policy of the Empire as a whole, as was contemplated by the late Government and I hope that whenever that is done, India and those responsible for the Government of India will bear fully in mind their Imperial responsibilities and obligations, and combine to frame an imperial system. But I should not be candid if I left you under any misapprehension as to the attitude to his Majesty's Government at the present time. To reverse the decision which we have taken now would be a calamity for England, it would be quite impossible for me to be responsible for such a step. I should not envy the man who had to take my place to do it. His Majesty's Government cannot hold out any hope and it is not kind to keep you in any uncertainty.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THREATENED GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE IN U. S.

HALF A MILLION CONCERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Mar. 16.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Mar. 17.

In order to enforce their demands for an eight hour day and pro rata pay for overtime, the representatives of four "Brotherhoods" have announced a general railway strike to begin at six on Saturday evening. Half a million men are concerned.

It is anticipated that President Wilson will intervene.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPEAL TO RAILWAY-MEN.

TO COMPROMISE IN INTERESTS OF COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 18.

President Wilson has appealed to the railway-men to arrange a compromise which is imperative in the interests of the country which is exposed to perils affecting peace.

MR. GERARD IN NEW YORK.

HIS CONFIDENCE IN GERMAN-AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, March 17.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., March 17.

Mr. Gerard was greeted with popular demonstrations on his arrival here.

In a speech in the City Hall he said "We bring war with Germany." He expressed confidence in most of the German-Americans and declared that he would lead a regiment of such without feeling he would be shot in the back.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH ATTACK NORTH OF MONASTIR.

A POINT GAINED NEAR NIZOPOLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 18.

A German official communiqué says:—Repeated strong French attacks northwestward and northward of Monastir penetrated the narrow stretch westward of Nizopole.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MONASTIR FRONT.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT OF BULGARIAN POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 6-55 a.m., Mar. 17.

A Bulgarian communiqué says:—The enemy violently bombarded our positions west and north of Monastir.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PROHIBITION OF RAW COTTON EXPORTS.

EFFECT ON EGYPTIAN COTTON EXPORT TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 6-55 a.m., Mar. 17.

It is pointed out that the prohibition of the export of raw cotton which is intended to save tonnage will cause suspension of re-exports of Egyptian cotton to the United States, which amounted to 67,374 out of 95,933 bales exported during the ten weeks ended March 8th.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH LOAN TO RUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 6-55 a.m., Mar. 17.

A telegram from Jassy dated the 9th instant says that the Cabinet has announced that Great Britain has agreed to lend Rumania forty millions sterling.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW FRENCH WAR MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 15.
Recd. 6-55 a.m., Mar. 17.

Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, has been appointed Minister of War *pro tempore*.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MARQUESSES OF SALISBURY AND BATH.

MADE KNIGHTS OF GARTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 18.

The Marquesses of Salisbury and Bath have been created Knights of the Garter.

Indian War Loan

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

Why you should buy—

(1) The money you invest in it will be absolutely safe.
(2) You will obtain an excellent and regularly paid rate of interest.
(3) You will be helping the Empire to win the War.
(4) You will be advancing the interests of India.

What you can buy—

5½ % **War Bonds** in multiples of Rs. 100.
Your Money is repayable to you **In Full** in 3 or 5 years. Meanwhile you will receive Rs. 5-8-0 (free of income-tax) per annum on **Every Hundred Rupees Invested.**

5 % **War Loan** repayable in 1929/1947—
You can buy Rs. 100 worth for Rs. 95 which will give you interest at the rate of 5½ % per annum.

How you can buy—

Apply to any Post Office Savings Bank,
The Bank of Bombay and any of its branches,
Your own Banker or Broker.

Your Money is Safe.

Repayment is guaranteed by the Government of India and Secured by the whole Wealth of India. You cannot find a safer investment.

THE BOMBAY CITIZENS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
T. W. BIRKETT,
Chairman.

TERMS OF ADVANCES BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank of Bombay will, until further notice, advance, to approved constituents, 95 % of the amount due on their applications. Interest will be charged at 1 % under the Bank's published rate for Loans on Government securities. The Borrower must repay the advance within two years by equal monthly instalments or he may repay it sooner if it suits him.

CANADA'S MAN-POWER

FIFTY THOUSAND RELEASED FOR OVER SEA SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, Mar. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 18.

Fifty thousand troops of the militia have been called out for Home Defence, releasing immediately for oversea service fifty thousand men now in training.

WITHDRAWAL OF MEN FROM AGRICULTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 9-40 a.m., Mar. 17.

Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons in connection with the withdrawal of men from the army for agriculture that the Cabinet had informed the War Office and Board of Agriculture that it regarded the production of food as even more important than sending additional men to the army.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TEA SUPPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., March 17.

The Press Bureau states that Lord Devonport has arranged that tea shall be retailed at two shillings and two-pence a pound from the first of May and that upwards of forty per cent. of Indian and Ceylon imports shall be allocated to the trade to ensure a reasonable supply. It has also been arranged to retail good pure coffee at eighteen pence a pound forthwith.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 17.

The Admiralty states that an old type destroyer was mined and sank yesterday in the Channel. One man was killed and 28 men are missing. All officers were saved —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ENEMY REPULSED IN STANISLAVOV REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Mar. 17.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The enemy attacked in the region of Stanislavov but our counter-attacks drove him out..

We dislodged the Turks from a fortified summit westward of Kermanshah.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of "The Sunderba Saheb Bhojanshala" was performed at Halvad on the 8th instant by Dewan Saheb Raj-Ranashri Mansinhji as representative of H. H. the Raj Saheb Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Saheb Bahadur.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

140 LAKHS SUBSCRIBED BY MARCH 15TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar 16.

Applications for the Indian War Loan received on 15th March amounted to Rs. 1,40,06,000 exclusive of Madras, the report from which has not yet been received. The distribution among the different provinces is as follows:—Calcutta Rs. 63,52,000, Bombay Rs. 68,83,000 United Provinces 48,000, Punjab Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,64,000, Bihar and Orissa Rs. 21,000. Central Provinces Rs. 34,000, Assam Rs. 4,000.

A SCHEME FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 17.

The Government of India announce that a scheme has been authorised by the Secretary of State for enabling officers of Government who wish to subscribe to the Indian War Loan to do so by means of monthly deduction from their pay extending at the latest to March 1918. The details of the scheme will shortly be published, but this preliminary announcement is made for the assistance of officers who are making their arrangements for subscription.

APPLICATIONS TOTAL NEARLY 257 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 17.

Applications for the Indian War Loan now total Rs. 2,56,96,200. Details by provinces are below:—Calcutta Rs. 1,40,60,600; Bombay Rs. 81,00,400; Madras Rs. 4,94,700; Bengal Rs. 3,000; United Provinces Rs. 4,63,400; Punjab Rs. 16,51,500; Burma Rs. 6,51,900; Bihar and Orissa Rs. 40,000; Central Provinces Rs. 1,66,800; Assam Rs. 7,000; India Treasuries Rs. 56,900.

CASUALY LISTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 18.

The following names of British Officers appear in the Casualty List, No. 338 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Royal Warwickshires:—2nd-Lieut. H. B. Large.
Wiltshires:—2nd-Lieut. L. G. Mellish.
East Kent:—2nd-Lieut. L. E. Holyman.
Indian Army:—Major G. A. Perreau.

WOUNDED.

14th (Kings) Hussars:—2nd-Lieut. C. F. Keegan.
East Kent:—2nd-Lieut. H. F. Johnson.
Indian Army:—Captain E. C. Lentaigne, and 2nd-Lieut. A. M. L. Harrison.
Indian Medical Service:—Lieut. A. Y. Dabholkar.

We are informed that Lieut. A. Y. Dabholkar, I.M.S., who was reported wounded, resumed duty from March 4.

THE FIGHT FOR BAGDAD.

GRAPHIC NARRATIVE BY "EYE-WITNESS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 16.

The following telegram dated the 15th March, 1917, has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

Bagdad March 12.—The last fighting before Bagdad is likely to become historic on account of the splendid gallantry of our troops in the crossing of the Dialah river. After the action at Laji the Turkish rearguard fell back on the Dialah destroying the bridge which crosses the stream at its junction with the Tigris. We pushed on in pursuit on the left bank sending cavalry and two columns of infantry to work round on the right bank and enter Bagdad from the west. Speed in following up was essential and the column attacking Dialah was faced with another crossing in which the element of surprise was eliminated. The village lies on both banks of the stream which is 120 yards wide and houses trees, nullahs, walled gardens made it impossible to build a road and *ramps* and bring up the pontoons without betraying the point of embarkation. Hence the old bridgehead site was chosen

The attack on the night of the 7th was checked, but the quality of courage shown by our men has never been surpassed in the war. Immediately the first pontoon was lowered over the ramp, the whole launching party was shot down in a few seconds. It was bright monlight and the Turks had concentrated their machine guns and rifles in houses on the opposite bank. The second pontoon had got into the middle of the stream when a terrific fusilade was opened on it. The crew of the five rowers and ten riflemen were killed but there was no holding back. Order still held to secure the passage and crew after crew pushed off to an obvious and certain death. The third crossing party was exterminated in the same way and the pontoons drifted out to the Tigris to float past the camp in daylight with their freight of dead. Drafts, who went over, were raised by volunteers from the other battalions in the brigade and these and the sappers on the bank share the honour of the night with the attacking battalion. Nothing stopped them save the loss of pontoons. A Lancashire man remarked:—"It's a bit hot here but let's try higher up," but the gallant fellows were reduced to their last boat. Another regiment, which was to cross higher up, was delayed as boats had to be carried nearly a mile across the country to the stream. After the failure of the bridgehead passage, the second crossing was cancelled, but the men were still game. On the second night the attempt was pursued with equal gallantry. This time the attack was preceded by a bombardment. Registering by artillery had been impossible on the first day in the speed of pursuit. It was a barrage that secured us a footing, not shells, but the dust raised by them so thick that you could not see your hand in front of your face, and it formed a curtain behind which ten boats were able to cross. Afterwards in clear moonlight, when the curtain of dust had lifted, the conditions of the night before were established. Succeeding crossing parties were exterminated, pontoons drifted away, but a footing was secured. The dust served us well the crew of one boat which lost its way during the barrage, was untouched, but they did not reach the bank in time. Directly the air cleared, machinegun fire was opened on them. Rowers were shot down and the pontoon drifted back to the shore. A sergeant called to volunteers to get the wounded out of the boat and a party of twelve men went over the river bund, but every one of them as well as the crew of the pontoon was killed.

A PROVIDENTIAL NATURAL POSITION.

Some sixty men had got over. These joined up and started bombing along the bank. They were soon heavily pressed by the Turks on both flanks and found themselves between two woods. Here they discovered a providential natural position. A break in the river bund had been repaired by a new bund built in a half moon on the landward side. This formed a perfect lunette. The Lancashire men surrounded on all sides but the river, held it through the night, all next day, and next night, against repeated and determined attacks. These attacks were delivered at dark, or at dawn. The Turks only attacked once in daylight as our machine-guns on the other bank swept the ground in front of the position. Twenty yards west of the lunette, there was a thin grove of mulberries and palms. The position was most vulnerable on this side and it was here that the Turkish counter-attacks were most frequent. Our intense intermittent artillery fire day and night afforded some protection. The whole affair was visible to our troops on the south side who were able to make themselves heard by shouting. At midnight of the 9th and 10th the Turks were on the top of the parapet, but were driven back. One more determined rush would have carried the lunette, but the little garrison now reduced to forty kept their heads and maintained the control of fire. A corporal was seen searching for loose rounds and emptying the bandoliers of the dead. In the end they were reduced almost to their last clip and one bomb, but found over one hundred Turkish dead outside the redoubts when they were relieved at daylight.

Crossing on the 9th and the 10th was entirely successful. With our cavalry and two columns of infantry working round on the right bank, the Turks were in danger of being cut off as at Sanaiyat, and before midnight they had withdrawn their machine guns leaving only the riflemen to dispute the passage. Crossing upstream was a surprise. We slipped through the Turkish guard. He had picquets at both ends of the river salient where we dropped our pontoons, but overlooked the essential points in it, which afforded us the dead ground uncovered by posts up, and down the stream. Consequently our passage here cost use no lives and the other ferry near the bridge also crossed with slight loss owing to the diversion upstream.

RETREAT BEGINS.

The Turks perceiving their flank was being turned, effected a general retirement. The greater part of their garrison between two ferries, some two hundred and fifty in all, finding us bombing down on both the flanks surrendered. The upper crossing was so unexpected that one Turk was actually bayonetted as he lay covering opposite the bank with his rifle.

By 9.30 the morning of the 10th the whole brigade had crossed. Soon after 11, the brigade was complete and the pursuit continued. The Turks continued their rearguard action in the afternoon. There was fighting in the palm groves of Saida and Debaiy and the Turks were cleared with bayonet after the artillery had bombed the wood. The main body was holding the Teh Mohammed position one and a half miles further north, a trench line running nearly four miles inland from the Tigris. We attacked this in front, while another column made a wide turning movement on the flank and the enemy evacuated it at night. On the morning of the 11th we entered Bagdad. Our force on the right bank after defeating the Turkish rearguard in two actions reached suburb on the opposite side of the bridge of boats. A brigade was ferried across in coracles. At noon they hoisted Union Jack on the citadel. Meanwhile the cavalry continued the pursuit and occupied Karmin after a slight resistance. Four damaged aeroplanes and one hundred prisoners were taken in addition to three captured on the left bank. Gunboats are still in pursuit of the enemy who are report entrenching sixteen miles north of Bagdad covering the entrainment of troops. Details of the booty which has fallen into our nands will follow by a later wire.

TURKISH RETREAT.

A STEAMER CAPTURED WITH RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 18.

The posts established by General Maude thirty miles upstream on the Tigris as announced in a previous communiqué were on the left bank of the river. The Turkish rearguard on the right bank was attacked by us about fifteen miles to the north of Baghdad after a night march during March 14th and was driven back three miles. The enemy were still falling back. At dusk a portion of the town of Bakubas on the right bank of the Diala river was also occupied by us. During the night of March 13th, our troops discovered a small steamer on which the enemy were attempting to cross the Tigris. Machine-gun fire resulted in the steamer breaking into flames and drifting down the river where it was captured by us with two hundred and fifty rifles and quantities of ammunition which was on board.

MASHUD RAIDERS NEAR SARWAKAI POST.

DIPERSED BY SOUTH WAZIRISTAN MILITIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 16.

A large armed gathering of Mahsuds under Mullah Fazl Din recently collected in the neighbourhood of the Sarwakai post, came into conflict with a party of the South Waziristan Militia, who after inflicting considerable loss on the Mahsuds, retired to the post with the loss of Major F. L. Hughes, two jemadars and thirteen sepoys killed. The Derajat Movveable moved out from a tank, a brigade moving to the border in support and on their approach the Mahsud gathering dispersed.

ACCIDENT TO TRAINER WATSON.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

Mr. J. Watson, the veteran trainer, met with an accident yesterday while training Little Simon on the Calcutta Course for the Barrackpore Races. Planting its toes in the ground the pony refused to move, Watson struck it with a whip. The pony lashed out and struck him on the face, Watson was immediately removed to hospital with, at is feared, a broken jaw.

There were 13,472 deaths from plague in India during the week ending March, 10th. The following are the provincial figures. Bombay presidency and Sind 3,516 deaths, Madras Presidency 370, Bengal Presidency 8, Bihar and Orissa 1,118, United Provinces 5,137, Punjab 73, Burma 250, Central Provinces 1,628, Coorg 1, Mysore State 165, Hyderabad State 812, Central India 293, Rajputana 96, and Kashmir 5.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

OCCUPATION OF DAKHLA AND BAHARIA OASIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent gives a detailed account of the work of the western frontier force and the fighting which led up to the recapture of the oasis of Suva. The final advance was timed to take place in October, but the news of the defeat of Turks in Sinai at Romani, evidently shattered all hopes of Sayed Ahmed Ali Senussi of a successful diversion on the eastern frontier, which would raise the morale of his forces, and just before the date fixed for advance the news came that the enemy had gone. The Dakhla oasis was the first to be evacuated, Senussi retreating northwards via the Farafra oasis and concentrating in Baharia. As soon as the news of their withdrawal reached Kharga (where our front line so to speak was) a patrol consisting of six light cars with three machine guns dashed off in pursuit. Half of an Australian company and the Imperial Camel Corps followed in support, and supplies of petrol, water and provisions were sent on by motor transport. There was no semblance of a road and petrol cars ran a race against time and had an adventurous journey. When the oasis was reached the cultivated area proved even more unsuited for fast motor traffic than the desert, but the petrol cars pursued their perilous way undeterred, and arrived after three days and three nights at the western side of the oasis. There they were soon joined by the Camel Corps who again proved their value in desert warfare by covering 130 miles in less than four days, and a systematic clearing up of the oasis resulted in capture of nearly 200 prisoners mostly Senussi raiders. The expulsion of the intruders caused unbounded delight to the inhabitants. A flying column of Camel Corps and armoured cars occupied Baharia on the 21st October the day after the occupation of Dakhla. The main body of the enemy had too long a start but our rapid advance nevertheless resulted in the capture of many prisoners and much booty.

The joy of the people of Baharia at their deliverance was as great as was that of the population of Dakhla. Senussi had, on their arrival, commandeered all the dates and money and had added insult to injury by giving receipts on the Cairo Treasury payable on their entry into Cairo. In the course of summer the natives were robbed of everything, their grain, their cattle, even their clothes and the Senussi regulars did not hesitate to shoot those who refused their demands. The inhabitants were terrorised and in many cases starving and it is easy to credit the report that women used daily to climb on to house tops to look for British troops.

BRITAIN'S ACCEPTANCE OF INDIA'S GIFT.

CONSIDERATION OF EMPIRE'S FISCAL RELATIONS AFTER THE WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 17.

The following telegram received by his Excellency the Viceroy from the Secretary of State is published:—

The resolution accepting India's gift was passed unanimously in the House of Commons yesterday after the amendment regretting the change in the cotton duties, had been rejected by 265 votes to 125.

The following words were added on the motion of the Prime Minister at the suggestion of Mr. Asquith:—"The house at the same time declares its opinion that such changes as are proposed in the Indian Budget in the system of Indian cotton duties should be considered afresh when the fiscal relationship of the various parts of the Empire to one another, and to the rest of the world comes to be reviewed as a whole after the war."

The House thus affirms the decision of the late Government as announced by Sir William Meyer in March 1916, that his Majesty's Government desires that the fiscal relationship of all parts of the Empire and the rest of the world should be considered after the war and that the questions raised by the cotton duties should then be considered in connection with the general fiscal policy of the Empire.

LATE LIEUTENANT RONILLARD OF RANGOON.

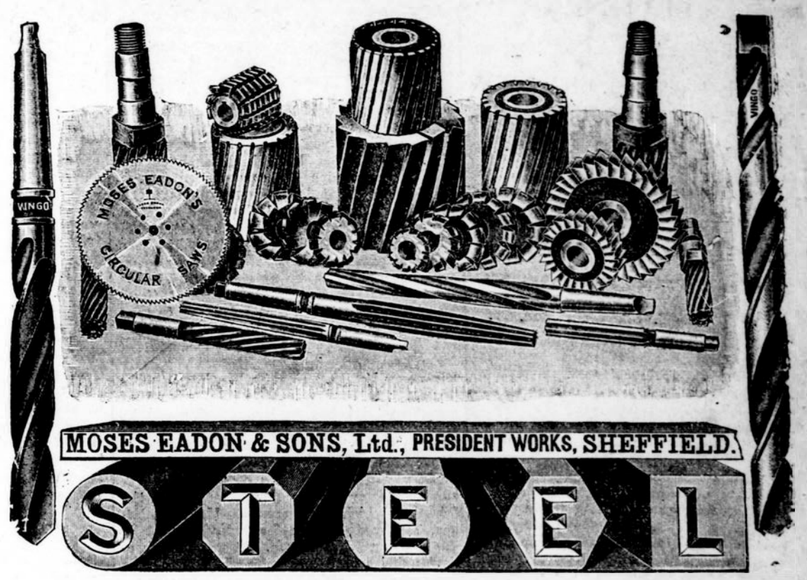
MAJOR-GENERAL EGERTON'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 17.

The "Burma Gazette" to-day publishes the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of the services of Lieut. C. L. A. Ronillard late of the P. W. D. communicated in a letter from Major-General R. G. Egerton, K.C.B., 14th Division, 3rd Corps, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. The notice states that Lieutenant Ronillard was attached to the 32nd Lancers on service in Mesopotamia. He arrived with the leading wing of the regiment and carried out the duties of Adjutant most thoroughly. He was extremely capable and displayed military qualties of a very high order, a very gallant soldier indeed. He was killed while out with reconnaissance in connection with the security of a line held by the division and displayed the greatest dash and gallantry on that occasion and it was on that account that the writer ventured to ask that it be known to his brother officers in Burma how great was the esteem in which the deceased was held by his superiors and how deeply his loss is regretted.

VINGO



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MADRAS LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

LORD PENTLAND PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY OF NEW BUILDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 16.

H. E. Lord Pentland performed the opening ceremony of the new building of the Madras Landholders' Association in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The building is a gift to the Association by the Raja of Venkatagiri. His Excellency in the course of his opening speech said:—Responsibilities thrown upon the Court of Wards led in 1879 to the establishment of Newington as an Institution where the wards of court might receive suitable education. That institution has, I rejoice to know, justified its existence, but its usefulness has been seriously limited by conditions inseparable from the present constitution. There is, I believe, among zemindars a widespread, natural and, moreover, laudable desire that Newington should expand into a Rajkumar college, where not merely wards of court but cadets of Zamindari and Landholder families might receive a suitable education and upbringing at a reasonable and fixed charge. With that desire, speaking for the Madras Government as well as for myself, I am in hearty sympathy with my colleagues. I have come to the conclusion that something should and can be done now to develop Newington and its system of education and training and so to prepare the way for the establishment of an institution of the character which I have indicated. As a first step, we have decided to take measures to enable Zamindars and Landholders to have their sons or wards educated at Newington at a fixed inclusive fee.

His Excellency then referring to the war expressed his admiration and most grateful appreciation for the generous help which during that whole progress of the war, had been constantly forthcoming for the purpose of the war from many of those present. "It was" he said, "the late Maharaja of Venkatagiri with the Maharaja of Bobbili and other leading zamindars of the presidency with the hearty cooperation of the Maharaja of Travancore, the late and the present Raja of Cochin, the Raja of Pudukota and other ruling chiefs who, in the early days of the war, by their generous and spontaneous offers of help to the cause of the King-Emperor, made it possible for us in this presidency to establish the Madras War Fund, which has been and is being enabled to carry on its beneficent work by loyal and continued help received from all parts, sections, and classes in the presidency, high and low, rich and poor." His Excellency thanked them all for their loyal and generous help and appealed to them to continue their help in increasing measure.

FIRE IN A BRAN GODOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 16.

Last evening about 7 p.m., smoke was seen increasing from a godown adjoining R. A. Sattar and Co. where stacks of bran were stocked. The Station police under Inspector G. A. Roberts who came immediately on information to the scene, assisted by the fire party of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners quickly brought the fire under control which was not allowed to spread to the adjoining buildings. The stocks, however, continued to smoulder which required further effort till midnight. The damage, to is stated, is estimated about Rs. 10,000. The cause of the fire is not definitely known but is believed to be due to weather conditions.

The name of Mr. R. C. J. Swinhoe, Advocate, Mandalay is now substituted for Justice Maung Kin, who cannot at present be spared from the Chief Court to act as a Commissioner of the Mandalay Tribunal cases along with Justice Robinson and Mr. B. H. Heald, Additional Judge, Mandalay. The trial opens on the 28th March.

SOUTH INDIAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

DEANE BEATS SINGARAVELU.

INDIANS' VICTORY IN DOUBLES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 17.

The South Indian Championship Tennis Tournament conducted by the Committee consisting of Indians as well as Europeans under the auspices of the Madras Cricket Club concluded on Thursday evening before a huge crowd. The Open Singles attracted nearly two dozen entries, some coming far from the mofussil. Fine play was witnessed, the finalists being G. W. Deane (Madras), and T. G. Singaravelu (Trichinopoly). The former showed splendid form, his powerfu quick drives were remarkable, while the latter was conspicuous for placings, volleys and net play. After an interesting fight Deane won the first three straight sets by 7-5, 8-6, 9-7.

The Open Doubles had attracted as many entries, many exponents competing. It concluded yesterday between two old rival sets, K. P. Lakshmana Rao and D. Mehanty v. M. C. Nigel Jones and G. W. Deane. The Indians, who were a powerful combination, have defeated their rivals more than once some time before, in M.U.C. Open Tennis Tournament. Powerful volleys and smashes of Lakshmana Rao and fine effective placings of Metchanty, proved more than a match to Nigel Jones' wonderful quick serving pace and Deane's merciless smashes. The Indians took after a close fight the first two sets by 8-6, 6-2, after conceding to Deane and Nigel Jones a third set by 5-7.

After the play his Excellency Lord Pentland distributed massive cups to the winners, runners up, as well as those awarded to them in the M. C. Tournament.

"INDIAN CATHOLICS AND THE DRINK EVIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 7th instant, there appeared a letter over the signature of "Pro Bono," which deals with a question that demands the serious attention of the leaders of the Catholic Community, lay and cleric; viz., the money spent over unnecessary feasts and its sequel in drunkenness and quarrels, resulting most unhappily for families and homes. All these are grave matters and should not be ignored. What makes a Christian a good Christian is a virtuous life. When bishops go on pastoral visits the Parish-priests incur a lot of expenses, the charges falling on the Fabricas. The people make great displays. Addresses are got up, brimming with fulsome and hollow flatteries, representing not the views and feelings of the people, but what the parish-priests like to say in order to please the prelates and make the outside world believe that great things have been done really deserving of the encomiums so lavishly poured on them. Such was, for example, the case on the occasion when the Bishop of Damaun went to bless the foundation of a new Church in Bassein at Giriz. A man quite unconcerned with the parishes in question got an address prepared by somebody and read by a relation on behalf of the people, who were absolutely ignorant of the words put in the address. I mention this as instance of the kind of sham that is finding favour just now. What I wish to bring out is that these occasions are turned into merry-making, whence spring drinking and the attendant evils. I am fully convinced that the community will never rise from its present condition, *unless* and *until* the present ecclesiastical order of things is displaced, and the union of British subjects under British prelates is effected as prayed for.

However, I beg in the meantime, to appeal to lay-leaders of the Community most earnestly to wake up and by every means or measure in their power to promote and spread education and check the drink-evil.—Yours, etc.

16th March, 1917. AN OBSERVER.

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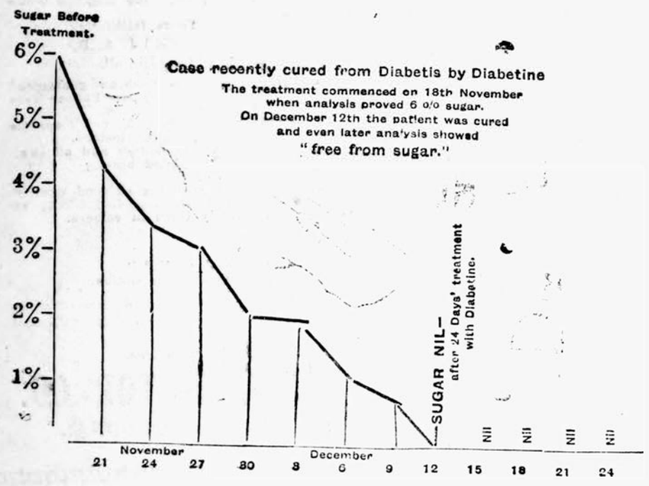
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SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ON LAW OF JOINT FAMILY PROPERTY.

REFERENCE TO FULL COURT.

Isak Ahmed Mograria and others v. Abhramjt Ahmadji Mograria and others.
(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

The plaintiff-respondent Abhramji sued to recover by partition possession of his 4½ anna share in his father's estate including the share of his mother which she would have taken had she been alive at the date of suit. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Akleshwar who awarded the plaintiff's claim.

On appeal the District Court of Broach amended the decree of the court of first instance.

A second appeal was preferred to the High Court against the decision of the lower Appellate and it was dismissed by Justice Batchelor sitting as a single judge on the 27th September 1915, observing: In this appeal it is admitted that there is no prospect of success unless, it was allowed to show that Art. 127 of the Limitation Act was not applicable to Mohamedan parties. Unfortunately there is a long series of decisions by Division Benches of the High Court against the argument and sitting as a single judge I am bound it seems to me to give effect to these decisions. All that I can do is to dismiss the appeal with costs following the course of Division Bench decisions to which I have referred."

An appeal under the Letters Patent against the above decision had been admitted by the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton on the 9th December 1915.

The case came on for hearing before Justices Beaman and Heaton on the 8th September 1916 and their Lordships referred the case to the Full Bench with the following judgment:—

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

The question referred to the Full Bench is the following:—

Whether Article 127 of the Second Schedule of Act XV of 1887 can apply to the property of a Mahomedan or any other person not being a Hindu, and not having been proved to have adopted as a custom the Hindu Law of the Joint family?

It was held by a Division Bench (Sargent C. J. and Birdwood J.) in the case of Gulam Hussain v. Bibi Amarunissa (P. J. for 1885. 170) that it could. It does not appear from the report whether the parties were Khojas or Kutchhi memons. We assume that they were not.

Sargent C. J. in delivering judgment said:—"It remains only to consider whether the claim of Gulam Hussain as a residuary to one-ninth of the compensation awarded in respect of lots A. C. E. and G. and the claim of Najibunnisa, as one of the legal shares, to one-sixth of such compensation, are barred by time. The property left by Bakerally became divisible on his death among those members of his family who were entitled to shares according to the Mohamedan Law or were residuaries. Till it was divided it was, we think "Joint family property" within the meaning of Article 127 of Schedule 2 of the Limitation Act of 1877. A similar construction, has been put on the same words in clause 13 of section 1 of Act XIV of 1859 by the Calcutta High Court (see Mussemat Kheyroonnise et. al. v. Salun Nissa Khaleon et. al. (1866 5, Calcutta W.R. 238 see also Achina Bibi and another v. Ajijunisa Bibi et. al. 11 Calcutta W. R. 48). And it is to be noted that while Article 127 of Schedule 2 of IX of 1871 applies to suits "by a Hindu excluded from joint family property to enforce of right to share therein the corresponding Article of Act XV of 1877 substitutes the words "by a person" for the words "by a Hindu". It is not necessary therefore to restrict Article 127 of the present Limitation Act to suits by Hindus. And the question for consideration in the present case is whether before the institution of proceedings under Act X of 1870 the claimants had been excluded to their own knowledge etc."

From the above statement it is clear that whether the parties were in fact Khojas or Kutchhi memons or not, the suit was not dealt with on that basis, as being governed by the special customary law which those Mahomedan sects at that time were generally believed to have adopted. This decision with which we find ourselves unable to agree, was the starting point of a current of authority in this court, the effect of which, has been to extend the scope of Article 127 of the 2nd schedule of the Limitation Act to the property of all Mahomedans dying intestate in this Presidency. The foundation of this wide extension of the scope of the Article is the single sentence "Till it was divided, it was we think joint family property within the meaning of Article 127 of schedule 2 of the Limitation Act of 1877." This opinion is supported by reference to two earlier Calcutta decisions under a previous Limitation Act. An examination of those cases will in our opinion show that they are a very insecure basis for the liberal interpretation thus put upon Article 127. While we agree that the substitution of the words "a person" for "a Hindu" enlarges the possible application of the Article, we are wholly unable to agree with what seems almost to be implied in this judgment, that the change potentially brings every person within reach of the article. Because the Article may now apply to the property of some persons who are not Hindus, it does not follow that it must apply to the property of every one who is a Mahomedan. And as to the sweeping generalization that property of the kind than the suit is "till it is divided, joint family property" we can discover no ground which appeals to our reason for such a conclusion. In our opinion whatever else it may be the one thing it cannot be his joint family property. No one has ever yet been found to contend that those entitled to share it take over each other by survivorship which is the distinctive characteristic of joint family property.

LEGAL CONCEPT OF JOINT FAMILY PROPERTY.

It would be hard indeed in our opinion, to find a single important feature in common between the property, left by a Mahomedan governed by the Mahomedan Law, dying intestate and "joint family property" in the sense of the Hindu Law. And that is absolutely the only sense in which the words "joint family property" have any definite legal connotation and meaning. The legal concept of "joint family property" is wholly unknown outside the Hindu Law. We start then from this general proposition, outside the Hindu Law the joint family and therefore joint family property, is unknown to the law. It follows that with a single exception to be mentioned immediately, no one but a Hindu can own joint family property, and Article 127 cannot apply to anyone but a Hindu. Why then was the change made, and the words "a person" substituted for the words "a Hindu"? For a very obvious reason. Two whole sects of Mahomedans in this Presidency had by a series of judicial decisions been brought under the Hindu Law to this extent, at any rate, that they were held to have adopted so much of it by custom as included the Law of the joint Hindu family and as a corollary, of course, the existence of joint family property under certain conditions. These persons were certainly not Hindus, yet by way of custom they were judicially held to be subject in all matters of succession and inheritance to the Hindu Law. And although this may not in fact have been so, there can be no doubt but that it was the accepted opinion that they might hold property exactly as a joint Hindu family might, and doing so, that such property would be in all respects governed by the Hindu Law of the joint family. These people were numerous. They were rapidly growing in wealth and importance Innumerable cases might arise in which it could only be regarded as "joint family property" in the strict sense of the Hindu Law. Here was cause enough and an adequate explanation of the change. We now state the single exception to our first general proposition. Article 127 may apply to the property of a person, who has adopted as a custom and is therefore subject to the Hindu Law of the joint family, and to no other person whatever. Such is our conclusion. It is diametrically opposed to the current of authority in this Court stating from the decision we have cited. But it has the concurrence of the Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad High Courts. The Bombay High Court stands, as far as we are aware, alone in the interpretation it has placed upon the language of Article 127 and if only for the sake of judicial uniformity we think it highly desirable that the question should now be re-opened and decided by a Full Bench. We do not advert in detail to subsequent decisions which profess to follow Gulam Hussain v. Anvarinissa because in none of those to which we have been referred or of which we are aware, has any reason been given for following the unreported decision of the Division Bench in 1885. On the other hand Batty J. sitting alone went into the subject with great elaboration in Mouivi Abdul Kadir v. Haji Mahmed Ibrahim (1903) (5 Bom. L. R. 355) and came to the conclusion that article 127 was not susceptible of so wide an extension and in a recent judgment Beaman J. sitting alone on the original side of this Court has gone critically over the whole ground. Jan Mahomed v. Datu Jaffar (1913) Bom. L. R. XV 1097 (1101). Speaking generally we may say that we concur in the reasoning and conclusion there reached, and do not think it necessary to repeat it in detail. We would incorporate it (if necessary) by reference here. Put in the shortest way in our opinion the dominant words of the article are "joint family property." That property does not exist outside the Hindu Law. No one therefore not being a Hindu or having adopted by custom, the Hindu Law of the joint family can own it. And it is only to the property of such persons that the article can apply. In the case before us it is not contended that the parties are Hindus. They are admittedly Mahomedans governed by the Mahomedan Law. It is not contended that they have adopted by custom any part of the Hindu Law. In our opinion therefore Article 127 cannot in any view or upon any reasoned interpretation (apart from the authority we have brought in question apply to them."

The case was then put before Justices Batchelor, Macleod and Shah in January last but as no conclusion was arrived at, at the time, the matter was referred to the Full Court of seven judges.

The case has been fixed for to-day (Monday the 19th instant) and all the judges of the High Court are sitting to hear it.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appears for the appellants.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. B. F. Dastoor will appear for the respondents.

BRUTAL MURDER BY DAUGHTER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Adiwewa Channapa and another v. The King-Emperor.
(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with the assessors found both the accused guilty of murder and sentenced them to death.

The facts are briefly these:—

The first accused Adiwewa was the daughter of the murdered Kalapa. She was on very bad terms with the deceased owing to her intimacy with the second accused. Accused No. 1 had been separated from her husband for several years. Until a year ago she lived with her parents. She then lived with accused No. 2 as his mistress for 6 months. The villagers interceded and she went back to the deceased's house. Subsequently a serious quarrel took place about some ornaments which she removed to accused No. 2's house. And for this the deceased did not speak to her. It was alleged that the deceased sat down to his meals on the 9th November 1916 and was given sweetmeats and that he immediately experienced great pain and rolled about in agony and expired in a few hours after purging and vomiting. Arsenic was found on his soiled clothes and inside his stomach red sulphide of arsenic. It was clear from the Chemical Analyser's reports that he was given a strong poisonous dose. The accused were arrested and put before the Sessions Judge for murdering the deceased.

They were found guilty by the Sessions Judge who sentenced them as stated above.

JUSTICE BATCHELOR'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Batchelor in delivering the judgment said that:

"The conviction of the 1st accused for the murder of her father must be confirmed. It rested upon the evidence of many witnesses whom their Lordships had no reason to disbelieve. Their Lordships held it proved that the 1st accused prepared the food called 'maldi' and in it administered the arsenic which immediately led to the death of her father. The murder was brutal and premeditated and it was a murder by the daughter of her own father. The only ground upon which it could be prayed that the capital sentence should not be imposed was the sex of the 1st accused. That however was not according the Penal Code any palliation of the offence which she had committed. In her case both the conviction and the sentence must be confirmed.

SECOND ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

With regard to the 2nd accused their Lordships were of opinion that the evidence did not reach that standard of proof upon which alone, a criminal conviction would be right. There was no doubt a great deal of suspicion against this accused, but there the matter ended. From the evidence their Lordships thought that there was fair reason to doubt whether the second accused was present in the deceased's house at the time of the deceased's death. But even if he were so present and even if the deceased had expressed his suspicion against the 2nd accused those circumstances would not suffice to establish the accused No. 2's complicity. It must be remembered we are dealing with a woman "ex-hypothesi" ,who was capable of murdering her own father and such a woman would, their Lordships thought, be capable of carrying out her own crime without any outside help or assistance. There was no satisfactory evidence that the 2nd accused was ever in hiding nor was there any independent evidence that the 2nd accused either himself possessed the poison or supplied it to Adiwewa. On the whole it seemed to their Lordships that the conviction of the 2nd accused rested upon too infirm a basis for them to confirm it. The conviction of the 2nd accused was therefore set aside and he was ordered to be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Inverarity with Mr. R. A. Jagirdar appeared for accused No. 2.

M. H. B. Gumasti appeared for accused No. 1.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

AFTER THE FULL BENCH WORK IS OVER

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

69-16—364-16—Edgelow G W and Co, Narotam Morarji Goculdas and ors v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation), Little and Co, Part heard.

70-16—1081-15—Payne and Co, The Phoenix Mills Ltd v Madhowdas Rupchand and Co a firm, Mulji and Tha.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 194 (IN CHAMBERS.)

1426-15—Khanderao L and M, Messrs Jerup Jethaji and Co a firm v Dhanjibhoy Jehangir Surti.

118-16—Rustomji and Gin, Furdunji Maneckji Antia v Nowroji Hormasji Kotval and anr.

145-16—Patell and Eze, Umar Haji Sumar v Fateh Mahomed Haji Jusub.

147-16—Dubash and Co, Messrs Khushal Daya and Co a firm v Jagannath Dharmaji Patel.

175-16—Nadirsha and D, Narayensing Choodersing v Ranchhodbhai Mithabhai Patel.

194-16—Jehangir S M and H, Vithaldas Narandas Kothare and ors v Wasudev K Kothare and ors, against 3rd defendant.

235-16—Dubash and Co, Messrs Jerup Teja and Co a firm v Jagannath Dharmaji Patel.

269-16—Nadirsha and D, Noor Mahomed Haji Oosman v Ebrahimji Adamji Contractor.

AFTER THE FULL BENCH WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

150-12.—Patell & Eze, Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite and ors Shamrao M & H, Part Heard, Ch Sd 27-2-17.

C C 1343-16.—Amin & Desai Shamji Champsey v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., Crawford B & Co.

657-16—N C Dalal (for a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhowji v Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D and D.

1037-16—S A Tyabji (for a pauper), Korba Errayya Sayanna v. Korba Sayanna Errayya and ors, Purunand & Co.

MOTOR LORRIES AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am also an owner of four lorries and from my personal knowledge I can say the present contractors have only really four serviceable lorries and the remaining five or six are of an antiquated type and yet these lorries are paid at the same rate as the ones with carrying capacity of 4 to 5 tons each. The authorities at the Docks engage 15 to 20 lorries every day and as the firm in question is always given preference in contracts and no other firm is allowed to tender, the owners of one or two lorries are completely at the mercy of this firm as the lorries of the former are engaged by Government through the contractors and although the firm is paid at the fixed rate of Rs. 69 per lorry, the owners of lorries so engaged get only Rs. 25 to 35 a day.

I shall not make any further comments but will leave this matter for the public to judge of the arbitrary methods followed by the S. and T. authorities at the Docks.—Yours, etc.,

"ANOTHER LORRY OFNER."

Bombay, 16th March, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter which appeared in to-day's issue of your valued paper over the signature of "Owner of Motor Lorries" will you kindly allow me to say a few words in connection with the Government contract for motor lorries.

From enquiries made I have found that Government pay the present firm of Contractors Rs. 69 per day, and when the authorities are in need of more lorries than the contractors possess the latter engage these from other private owners at price ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per day thus clearing a nett profit of Rs. 34 to Rs. 44 per day on each outside lorry supplied.

You can now well imagine the saving it would have been to Government had the authorities concerned called for tenders from all the owners of motor lorries and as Government is in great need of money for the prosecution of the War to a victorious conclusion I think it is the bounden duty of its officials to do their utmost to save where-over possible.—Yours, etc.,

THORNYCROFT.

Bombay, 16th March, 1917.

Customs Circular No. 2 of 1917:—The Government of India have decided to exclude morphine, meconas and its preparation (liquor etc.) from the list of preparation containing opium and morphia attached to Customs Circular No. 3 of 1913, the import of which may be admitted by Collectors of Customs under the proviso to the notification in this department No. 720-79 dated the 4th February, 1911 (Customs Circular No. 2 of 1911).

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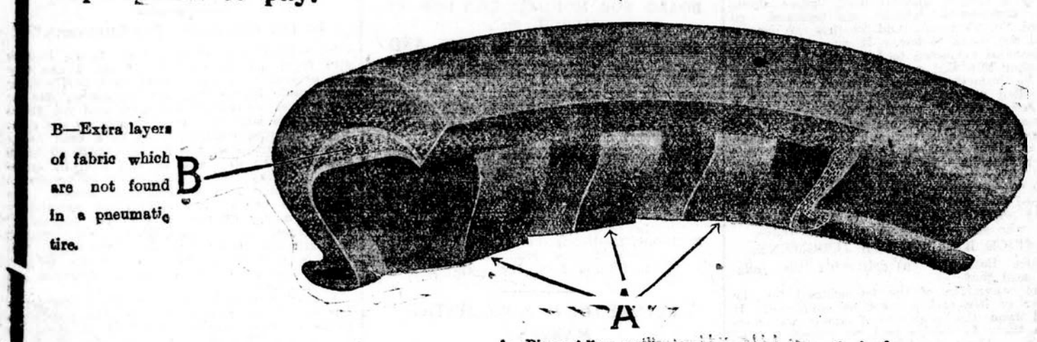

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When the engineer constructs a bridge, he estimates the weight the bridge must carry, then builds piers at intervals and places beams from pier to pier sufficient to carry the load.

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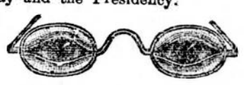

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